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VOL. XLVII

No. 6

THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

JUNE 1934



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No. 6

Satirical Pieces of Napoleon

By HOWLAND WOOD.

(Paper read before a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, April 13, 1934.)

My subject for the evening is spleen in numismatics, especially where regular coins have been so changed as to give a vent or outlet for that wrath or hatred that crops out now and then in the human race. Looking back on these events, and especially the resultant manifestations of ire or spite, the tangible evidence left behind strikes us as rather petty but nevertheless humorous and funny.

The pieces I wish to call attention to are those mutilated or engraved French coins following the Franco-German war and the surrender of Sedan. Before taking these up, however, I would like to show and mention a few similar occurrences that took place previously. In the Roman series we find instances of the **Damnatio memoriae**. About the first instance of the removal of a name on a coin was that of L AELIO SEIANO on a piece struck in Spain in the time of Tiberius. Sejan was a favorite of Tiberius. Erasures of names during the time of other rulers have been noted but the **Damnatio memoriae** vented itself to the greatest degree on the Emperor Geta, who was murdered in his mother's arms by his brother Caracalla in 212 A. D. The Emperor ordered the name of Geta to be erased from all public monuments.

It is not unusual to find erasures of names on monuments and inscriptions, but on the coins it seems to be confined largely to issues from Asiatic mints. With the coins of Geta this was done on those that showed two heads, and especially when Geta bore the title of Augustus rather than Caesar. The defacement on the coins of Stratonicea, in Caria, is the most common, on Pergamum next. Instances have been noted on coins of Nicaea, Perperene, Clazomenae, Ephesus, Miletus, Smyrna and Isaura. One of the Stratonicea pieces with the head of Geta obliterated I am showing; also, a bronze coin of Geta from Nicopolis ad Nestum, in Thrace, showing the face almost hacked to pieces by chisel cuts. From Roman days we will jump to modern times.

The two Spanish coins shown do not come exactly under the head of spite. The history of these is this: The British Government had a large number of Spanish coins, mostly captured from Spanish ships. On account of a scarcity of silver coins, these pieces were stamped at the mint in 1797 with a small punch bearing the head of George III. This stamp was impressed on the cheek or neck of the Spanish Sovereign. These dollars were paid out at the Bank of England at 4s. 6d. per dollar. The reason for my showing these is because some wag of the time wrote the following couplet:

The Bank, to make their Spanish dollars pass,
Stamped the head of a fool on the head of an ass.

Once in a great while one runs across a coin of Napoleon I with the head of a grotesque owl stamped on the emperor's head and his eye gouged out by a chisel. The best explanation of this defacement is that it was done

by the Vendéens during the "hundred days." I have seen four different punches, which goes to show that many pieces were thus mutilated.

I am also showing a silver peso of Maximilian of Mexico with a crude crown punched on his neck, and on the reverse a rayed liberty cap punched on the crown over the shield. This specimen is the only example I have



seen and I think it must be very rare. At any rate, whoever did it went to the trouble of making two punches.

We now come to those pieces of Napoleon III. To best understand these we will take up briefly the events that caused these satirical pieces to be engraved. The reason of the Franco-Prussian War was France's jealousy of the growing importance of Prussia and the desire of Napoleon III to

bolster up his throne. The actual cause was the abdication of Isabella II from the throne of Spain and the pretensions of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to the vacant throne. This the French objected to, and Leopold withdrew his candidature. The French still appeared to be looking for trouble because the French ambassador unceremoniously demanded of William I that he declare that no Hohenzollern prince be permitted to accept the Crown of Spain thereafter. Naturally the King broke off the interview. The King also sent Bismarck a copy of the French demand. Bismarck gave to the press parts of this demand, and the French, in defense of their national honor, declared war on July 19, 1870. Both sides were ap-



parently eager for war. Without going into a detailed account of the conflict, suffice to say that the French had overestimated their own power and had greatly underestimated Germany, in fact they did not realize that South Germany would join with Prussia. Also, the Germans had nearly twice the number of men at their command as the French and much better officered, trained and equipped. One defeat followed another and the French forces became badly scattered, both sides had severe losses, the Germans more than the French, but, on the other hand, the Germans were victorious and captured many thousands of soldiers.

On the 18th of August, one month less a day after the starting of the war, Marshal Bazaine was completely defeated by Prince Frederick Charles,

and was cut off from Paris and driven back on Metz. McMahon went to the relief of Metz, but was cut off by two German armies, and on September 1 fought the battle of Sedan, the Waterloo of the Second Empire. On the 2d of September the entire army surrendered, together with the Emperor Napoleon III, 83,000 men, including 40 generals, 230 staff officers; 2595 officers became prisoners of war, in addition to 21,000 men who had been captured during the battle, not to mention 17,000 killed and wounded, 3000 escaped to Belgium, and also 558 cannon were captured.

When the news reached Paris there was an upheaval. On September 4 the Third Republic was formed and on the same day the Corps Législatif declared the Emperor and his descendants forever excluded from the throne.

Shortly after the capture of Sedan on the 2nd of September, 1870, some none too busy person, clever with the burin or engraving tool, started in to mutilate a ten-centime piece of Napoleon III by engraving a German helmet on his head and putting a military collar on his neck. Many others probably began doing the same thing, and we find a great variety of helmets, military hats, etc., on these pieces.

They were not seen in Paris until after the fall of the city. The first ones noted came from Lorraine and Alsace, and quantities of them were for sale in Strassburg. It is known that German soldiers employed their leisure time in doing this work. Of some of the simpler ones I have seen I have noticed a number almost identical, showing that these were made on a wholesale scale. On these commoner types very often the eagle's head on the reverse was stamped over by a punch showing a vampire's head or sometimes an owl's head. Sometimes the word SEDAN or MEXICO is engraved on the eagle.

To return to the other side, the German helmet is the most common type and some are very carefully and elaborately done. Sometimes the spike and the upper part of the helmet is stamped in by a punch. The helmet in every instance is fastened by a strap under the chin. Nearly always a stiff military collar is put on, sometimes with the word SEDAN engraved on the collar. On one piece Napoleon's entire face has been made over into a caricature. The Jaeger kepi was the next popular form, also the helmet of the Uhlan is found, beside fatigue and sporting caps. A German pipe or cigarette was sometimes added. On others the hair on the Emperor was re-engraved to make a pig and now and then the whole head was changed. One piece I am showing looks like an idiot, another is a bearded monk. The lettering was seldom tampered with, sometimes a V was added to EMPIRE to make VEMPIRE, for vampire, and the date of the piece was now and then changed to 1870.

The 10-centime piece was the commonest used. Occasionally one meets with a five or a two centime piece. Silver coins were seldom engraved. A five-franc and a 20-centime piece have been noted. A good many silver coins were defaced by having the word SEDAN stamped by a punch over the face of the emperor. I am showing three silver specimens, one of which is engraved. With these engraved coins my talk might properly end, but these pieces apparently appeared so popular and appealed so to general interest that a host of pieces soon appeared, inspired and copied from the engraved coins. I, therefore, can do no less than mention and show these. They were struck from dies, well cut and well stamped in bronze, brass and copper, resembling and in the size of the ten and five centime pieces. They show the helmeted head of the Emperor, and on the larger piece a fatigue German uniform, and on the small pieces a stiff iron collar inscribed SEDAN and with either a ring or a chain attached. On the reverse, instead of the eagle, is an owl perched on lightning bolts, or a cannon. The inscriptions, which I will give in English, are as follows: "Napoleon III The Contemptible," "80000 Prisoners," referring to the number surrendered at Sedan; "Perjurer and Traitor," "Paris Dec. 2, 1851—Sedan Sept. 2, 1870." These dates refer to the coup d'état which led to his becoming Emperor, and the fall of Sedan. "Vampire de la France," instead of Empire Français. "Napoleon III the Little." A long inscription on several is a parody on the letter sent by the Emperor to the King of Prussia when he surrendered his sword. It is: "Not having the courage to die at the head of my army, I demand a hiding place with the King of Prussia." Another piece showing the head of the Emperor transformed into a pig's bears the inscription, "From the grandest of emperors, behold all that remains."

I will conclude with one of German manufacture made of leather. It shows the Emperor with a bandage under his chin, the ends forming donkey ears at the top, a closed fist threatening him in front and a switch behind his head. The inscription in German reads: "Such a coin belongs to him, beaten on the day of Wörth," referring to the battle of that name fought on August 6. The reverse reads: "Struck from tanned French leather conferred on Louis III The Civilisator."

Notes on the Coinage of Curacao

By THOMAS W. VOETTER.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill., August 26 to 31, 1933.)

An advanced collector receives a glorious thrill when a rare coin for which he has searched for a long time is offered him by his dealer, or when he receives word that his bid for the piece has been successful at some sale. But possibly there is a greater thrill when he obtains a piece belonging to a series in which he is interested and this variety is unknown to him and is not described in the publications pertaining to this branch of numismatic literature.

About two years ago, while the writer was stationed in Curacao, he purchased from the heirs of a deceased collector one such piece. It was the third part of a Spanish-American eight-real piece, cut with the usual crenelated edge of the fifth parts, which are not uncommon, but the punch mark showed the figure "5" in a circle instead of the usual "3."

After the acquisition of the piece efforts were made to find out more about it. This piece is not described in Howland Wood's work on West Indian coinage. The bankers of Curacao were shown the piece and without exception stated that they had never heard of a five-real piece having been in circulation in Curacao, but the older men remembered the time when the three-real piece was in circulation there. The one other collector known was consulted, and he also had never seen or heard of such a piece. The matter was brought to the attention of one of the local historians, who was very familiar with facts concerning the early conditions in the colony, and he also had no information. He kindly furnished an extract from an old Dutch financial paper which gave interesting information about monetary conditions in past days in Curacao (a translation of this article is given below) and intimated that the piece in question may have been one of the falsifications mentioned in the article. So far efforts to obtain information had resulted negatively. Finally, a gray-haired man was found who stated that he remembered seeing one of the pieces when it was worn as a brooch by his grandmother. This was the first positive information found, as it proved that at least one other piece had been on the island. Later it was learned that possibly another piece was in Curacao in the collection of a gentleman then absent.

Next, search was instituted among colonial records. In the collection of laws in the office of the Colonial Secretary there was found a decree by which the five-real piece was made uncurrent after January 1, 1827. A decree was looked for by which this piece was authorized, but it was not found in this collection of Curacao laws. Finally another Curacao gentleman furnished a copy of a decree contained in his collection of old laws, and this decree gave the authority for the establishment of the piece. The last-named decree, in translation, is quoted below, and the essential parts of the other decree are given, so that this information may be available in the English language for other collectors. From the experience obtained in tracing down this piece it is obvious that numismatic information is not easily obtainable on the island itself. The old archives have been removed from Curacao to The Netherlands for preservation on account of the climate, which is not conducive to keeping of old paper. It was stated that there did not exist on the island any copies of the laws or orders issued during the English occupation, during which period some varieties of the cut pieces were probably issued.

A translation of the resolution providing for the five-real pieces is as follows:—

PUBLICATION NO. 10.

The Vice Admiral, The Governor General, and the Political Court of Curacao and dependant islands.

To all those who shall see this or hear it read, Greetings:

Let it be known:

That it has been found well and resolved:

1. ~~At one time, or from time to time as may be decided by His Excellency the Governor General, to have cut a quantity of silver into fractions, in three and in five pieces, and to authorize the circulation of these pieces in the islands of this jurisdiction.~~

2. The value of these pieces to be fixed at: One third of a patin (peso) each 5 reaals or thirty stuivers, and the pieces of one fifth each 3 reaals or eighteen stuivers.

3. That the pieces of five reaals or thirty stuivers shall be stamped with the figure "5," and that of three reaals or eighteen stuivers with the figure "3," and from this day on in this and dependant islands all persons shall receive and accept them at the same respective values.

Thus decided in the Court's meeting held at Government House in Fort Amsterdam on the Island of Curacao the 18th day of July in the year 1818, the fifth of His Majesty's reign.

The Governor and the above mentioned council,

(Sig) A. Kikkert

For execution of same

(Sig) W. Prince, Secy.

Published at Fort Amsterdam in Willemstad the following twenty-ninth of the month.

(Sig) W. Prince, Secy.

From the above it will be seen that but two values were authorized by this resolution, the fifth part and the third part of the Spanish dollar, and pieces the sixth part of the Spanish dollar are not mentioned.

The essential parts, or rather those of numismatic interest, in the decree abolishing the five-reaal piece are as follows:

PUBLICATION NO. 12.

A Royal decree of May 10, 1826, La Hague, No. 11, fixing the monetary system of Curacao, has been issued.

By that law the gulden was fixed as the standard coin for Curacao, with coins for fractions, fifty, twenty-five, and ten cents, and copper coins of one cent and half a cent.

The gulden is equal to one hundred cents.

One fifth of the Spanish dollar equal to fifty cents.

The Curacao stuiver equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

From 1st January 1827 there shall be withdrawn from circulation:

The reaals or shillings of 1821,

The reaals and old Danish shillings,

The third part of the Spanish dollar, and

The pieces of $3\frac{1}{2}$ reaals.

By that decree the values of foreign coins was fixed as follows:

The Spanish pillar dollar, Gulden 2.50.

Gold and silver Spanish coins in the same proportion.

Old Portuguese gold Johannas, 2.25 per English troy.

All accounts to be kept in gulden, the peso of eight to be converted to gulden and the rate of gulden $1.33\frac{1}{3}$.

The following paragraphs taken from the book "Het Bankwezen in de Nederlandsch West Indie," by G. J. Fabius, pages 29-31, may be of interest:

By reason of the small amount of change that was in circulation Governor J. K. Laufer in the year 1798 ordered the gold-

smith H. J. Hoyer to cut 7,000 Spanish dollars (daalders) into four equal parts. And they used to call these three edge pieces in the country's language—Guiotin corta, and the value was 50 cents Dutch.

In the year 1815 the Council again ordered cut 7,000 dollars, but now to be cut into five parts. Many of the three edge pieces were not larger than $1/6$ measure, which were brought here by falsifiers in great quantities for circulation from the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies.

The four divided pieces were collected, restamped with a five leaved design and established as pieces of $3\frac{1}{2}$ reals each. They were withdrawn in 1826. With the profit they bought the notes brought into circulation by Governor Changuion.

During the time Baron van Raders was Governor, he ordered, because there was a scarcity of small coins, 6,000 Dutch Guilders to be cut into four parts furnished with the mark "C." By Publication Sheet of June, 1838 it was ordered that each such fourth part of the Dutch guilder should be brought into circulation to the internal value of 25 cents Dutch and that they should be current in the colony. This, however, was taken amiss by the Acting Governor of Surinam, Mr. de Kanter, who would not have the King's (Willem I) bust divided into four parts. However, it was impossible to change the pieces again.

With the exception of the cut pieces the coinage for Curacao is not very extensive or very interesting. The colony was for a long period before the English occupation administered in the interests of the Dutch West India Company. There was a silver coinage, in the style of Dutch provincial pieces, made for this company in The Netherlands in 1794, in the denominations of 3, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guilder. These pieces are sometimes found in European sales in uncirculated condition, but during seven years' residence in Curacao no specimen in used condition was seen by the writer, so they may not have been placed in circulation in Curacao.

Of the cut pieces, the information regarding all the cuttings and counter-stampings is far from complete, and it may be that full information regarding this series of provisionals may never be obtained. From the extracts quoted we learn that the first cutting took place in 1798 while the Dutch were in possession of the island, and that the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -real or 21-stuiver pieces cut four to the dollar were later over stamped with a rosace of five leaves. It is also stated that in 1815 dollars were cut in five parts, but it is not definitely stated that these were marked with any particular counterstamp. There are pieces of one-fifth to the dollar counterstamped with the rosace, with the figure "3" in a dentaded depression and with the figure "3" in a circle. Evidence as to when the "3" in the dentaded depression came into use is not clear. In the Cederlund collection there is a specimen which was stamped on part of a Spanish dollar dated 1819, so this particular specimen must have been marked in that year or later. In the exhibit of the writer there is a specimen of the rosace type punched on a part of a Spanish-American dollar of Ferdinand VII, so this piece must have been finished in 1808 or later. From the similarity of the "3" in circle to the "5" in circle on the third part of the dollar it may be inferred that they were made at the same time. A specimen is shown countermarked on a Spanish fifth dollar of 1816, so this piece must have been made not earlier than that date.

The cutting of the Spanish dollars was made on a machine of the type of a printer's guillotine, hence the local name "Guiotin Corta," which translates "Cut on a guillotine." This local name continued during the time the cut pieces one-fifth of a dollar were in circulation, and many of the older residents of Curacao remember when these pieces were in circulation. As they were legally rated as being equivalent to half a florin or 50 Dutch cents, this name was in part continued to apply to the half florin piece, and this coin in Curacao is still termed "Guiotin" as a nickname. There exist many pieces in which the arc seems to be one-sixth of a circle instead of the one-fifth as prescribed by the decrees authorizing their use. We have the evidence that small pieces were introduced from St. Thomas by falsifiers, who hoped to gain by passing one-sixth of a dollar for one-fifth. How-

ever, some may have been produced by careless cutting. In the exhibit you will find six of these pieces arranged together. The length of the sides of these pieces is greater than the radius of the dollar piece, and the weight of these so-called sixths may be equal to the weight of one-fifth of the dollar. It is evident that six of these pieces could not have been cut from a Spanish dollar, a specimen of which is placed there for comparison. On the other hand, pieces with the arc measuring one-fifth of a circle frequently have very short radii, so, evidently if some of the pieces had their sides too long, the other pieces cut from the same dollar would have to have their sides shorter.

As at least one-fifth of the pieces cut should show the date of the Spanish dollar from which they were fraccionated, it is advised that collectors having these cut pieces examine them and give information regarding the latest date appearing on each type. If sufficient information of this nature is forthcoming our knowledge of the dates of making of each type will be improved.

In 1821 a one-reaal piece was coined for Curacao. There are many varieties of reverse, commonly distinguished by counting the number of acorns appearing. There are also at least two major varieties of obverse. This piece, as stated above, was retired from circulation in 1827.

In 1822 there appeared a very small piece of the denomination of 1 stuiver. These continued in circulation, and any collection of a lot of them after circulation appears as a handful of fish scales, they being worn so thin and smooth.

In 1838 (some authorities say 1836) Dutch florins of Willem I were cut into four parts, and each part stamped with a "C," to circulate as one-fourth florin.

Later, possibly in 1854, three Curacao firms, Leyba & Co., J. J. Naar, and Jesurun & Co., received permission to have billon pieces of 1 stuiver and to circulate them. A short time later a sufficient supply of Netherlands currency was brought to the island and these privately introduced pieces went out of circulation. They were later used by the proprietors of coaling plants as tally counters in bunkering steamers, this operation being then done by hand with baskets. One of the firms, S. E. L. Maduro & Sons, stamped with a letter "C" those tokens used by it, thus preventing a laborer from receiving more pay than his work represented by adding to his stock of tokens from outside sources. The other bunkering firm issued white metal tokens, with the letters "C. T. Co.," for Curacao Trading Company.

In 1900 there appeared the first coins struck by The Netherlands for use in Curacao alone. It was a $\frac{1}{4}$ -guilder piece, the obverse having the head of Queen Wilhelmina the same as on The Netherlands pieces of the period, the reverse having the coat-of-arms of The Netherlands, with "Kolonie Curacao" above and date below. In 1901 appeared a similar companion piece of $\frac{1}{10}$ -guilder. Since this time all the coins introduced into Curacao have been regular coins of The Netherlands.

Students of Curacao numismatics are cautioned not to confuse the "reaal" with the Spanish-American real. In the market at Curacao the retail saleswomen still make a distinction, the reaal being valued at 15 Dutch cents and the real at 25 Dutch cents. In Curacao, as in the United States, the humbler class of dealers cling longest to old coin names, for retail salesmen in markets were still quoting their goods in "levies" and "shillings" long after the use of these terms had gone out of use in "big business." In traveling through the Caribbean countries interesting bits of knowledge may be found current among the older people in the markets, while this information regarding old coins may not be found elsewhere. If any of my hearers run across bills or invoices giving values in two currencies dated in the earlier part of last century, make a note, and this may help you when you try to attribute some piece of West Indies necessity money.

THREE-CENT COIN PROPOSED.

A bill for the coinage of a three-cent piece has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Vandenberg, of Michigan, as a "necessary intermediate between the cent and the nickel." Such a coin would be welcomed by collectors as well as the public.

Methods Used in Dating Chinese Coins

By CLIFTON A. TEMPLE, Detroit, Mich.

When I first became interested in the modern type Chinese coins I encountered considerable difficulty in properly attributing many in my collection, due to the various methods of dating used. I am, therefore, writing this article in the hope that others may benefit from my experience.

In my effort to properly attribute the Chinese coins in my collection I learned that there were three methods used in dating, as follows:

- 1—Use of the emperor's nien-hao.
- 2—Dated from the beginning of emperor's reign, or the commencement of the republic.
- 3—Use of the years of the Chinese cycle.



Fig. 1.

In the first method, the only means of attributing the date is by the use of the emperor's nien-hao which appears on the coin. (The nien-hao is a title assumed by the emperor; his true name is never used). Fig. 1 shows a coin of Kwang-Hsu, who reigned from 1875 to 1908. Fig. 2 shows a similar type of coin, but issued by emperor Hsuan-Tung (now Emperor of Manchukuo), who reigned from 1908 until the advent of the republic early in 1912, when he abdicated. The emperor's nien-hao is indicated by the characters at the top and bottom on the obverse of each coin.



Fig. 2.

The second method of dating is much more specific, as it not only gives the emperor's nien-hao but also states the year of his reign. Fig. 3 illustrates a coin using this method of dating. The four characters at the top of the reverse reads "Hsuan-Tung, third year" (reading from right to left).



Fig. 3.

The third method employs the use of two characters which denote the year of the Chinese cycle. There are two series of characters, one consisting of ten and the other of twelve characters, and combinations of one character from each series produce the names of the sixty years of the Chinese cycle. This method of dating gave me considerable difficulty in

attributing the date until I secured a chart showing the various combinations of characters. This chart is shown by Fig. 4.

YEARS OF THE CHINESE CYCLE.

(76th Cycle)

☸	甲	乙	丙	丁	戊	己	庚	辛	壬	癸
子	1864		1876		1888		1900		1912	
丑		1865		1877		1889		1901		1913
寅	1914		1866		1878		1890		1902	
卯		1915		1867		1879		1891		1903
辰	1904		1916		1868		1880		1892	
巳		1905		1917		1869		1881		1893
午	1894		1906		1918		1870		1882	
未		1895		1907		1919		1871		1883
申	1884		1896		1908		1920		1872	
酉		1885		1897		1909		1921		1873
戌	1874		1886		1898		1910		1922	
亥		1875		1887		1899		1911		1923

C. R. TEMPLE

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 5 illustrates a coin using the third method of dating. This coin is a ten-cash piece of Emperor Kwang-Hsu, dated 1906. The date characters are at each side of four Manchu characters at the top of obverse side.

U. S. Silver Certificates, Series of 1896

By THOMAS F. MORRIS.

(Paper read at a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, May 11, 1934.)

One of the most interesting, if not the most artistic, series of bank notes issued by the United States Government is the Silver Certificates Series of 1896, and yet, strange as it may seem, one of the most short-lived of any of the series in general circulation, notwithstanding. There was perhaps greater preparation made and more effort placed upon the development of these bank notes than any previously issued by either the private bank note companies or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These Silver Certificates were of the Third Issue, under Act of Congress, August 4th, 1886, and were issued in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5. These certificates were legal tender for all debts, both public and private. Permission was also given to issue them in lieu of Silver Certificates of larger denominations in the Treasury, and to that extent those of larger denominations were to be cancelled and destroyed.

This series of bank notes was conceived under the Cleveland administration, at the time John G. Carlisle was Secretary of the Treasury. Claud M. Johnson was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and had taken office but a few months when it was recommended by him to the Treasury Department that the Government should provide something of artistic excellence and that he deplored the lack of art in Government engraving. In his report to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle in 1894 he states: "Artistic skill applicable to the production of bank notes, bonds, etc., has not advanced with time. Bank notes prepared twenty-five years ago are as finely engraved as these of to-day, but the designs, as a rule, are weak and meaningless. The conventional design for bank notes which has been used for many years appears to be wholly lacking in artistic merit, consisting as it does of a patchwork of engraving, including portrait, title and the lathework counters, having no connection with each other. I consider the artistic beauty of a design for a bank note to be as essential to protection against counterfeiting as the manner in which either the engraving or printing is executed."

In his endeavor to attain this standard of excellence Mr. Johnson came to New York and engaged the service of Thomas F. Morris, a skillful designer and with a background of many years' experience under the guidance of such men as William Main Smillie, James P. Major, Alfred Jones and other well-known bank note men. Mr. Morris was appointed Chief of the Engraving Division at the Bureau. Mr. Morris, in turn, brought to Washington an outstanding portrait and vignette engraver, G. F. C. Smillie, and James B. Kennedy, one of the leading square-letter and scroll engravers, both with reputations in their particular field of endeavor. With this nucleus and other talent at the Bureau, such as George Rose, Jr., Charles Schlecht and others, it is not surprising that the results of designing and engraving were so eminently satisfactory from the standpoint of artistic achievement.

The bank notes previous to this period had been designed by men either within the confines of the independent bank note companies or in the Bureau, and while it is well known that abundant talent to produce similar artistic designs existed, their work was hampered considerably and their style cramped, so to speak, due to the fundamental principle gained through long years of experience that security of a bank note was the paramount object of their art. Chief Johnson nevertheless believed that the primary object in the production of these new certificates was to gain beauty, and in order to obtain this he considered that the stereotyped lathe and scroll work upon the face of the plate was somewhat unimportant. It was his idea that the United States notes of issue should in each denomination represent in their designs some ideal typical of the Republic, to illustrate its growth, power, history and resources.

Mr. Morris thereupon set down certain ideas to be created, which were to be the following: The \$1 certificate was to represent steam and electricity; the \$2 our navy; the \$5 our postal service; the \$10 our press; the \$20 old and new; the \$50 North, South, East and West. Preliminary designs were drawn, but there was but one design actually executed and finished, on May

21st, 1894, for the \$2 note. This, as previously stated, represented the new American Navy. Two white cruisers were seen upon the ocean, one coming bow on at the left of the note and the other showing her port side in the centre background. A large sitting figure leaning upon a hammer at the right hand corner represented the shipbuilders. Two infantile Neptunes with tridents, dolphins and shellfish graced the lower left-hand corner of the note.

To further crystallize his own ideas, which were diametrically opposed to the views of his Engraving Division Chief, Mr. Johnson called upon certain well-known artists of the country to submit designs for the \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$50 Silver Certificates. These were to be followed by the \$100, \$500 and \$1000 pieces. Mr. Johnson came to New York and interviewed, among others, Will Low, who at that time was commissioned to paint certain friezes and murals for the new Library of Congress at Washington; Walter Shirlaw, the allegorical painter; Edwin H. Blashfield, a mural painter of note who had just completed important work at the Columbian Exposition; and C. S. Rhinehart, better known as an illustrator, was asked to submit sketches, but there is no record that any of his designs were accepted or used in the preparation of this series.

In the early part of 1894 these artists went about their tasks with much fervor, but it must be borne in mind that the original designs as submitted by the artists were not used in their final development. Mr. Morris was, therefore, compelled to redesign them into presentable bank notes from the standpoint of security and character of design, it being understood that the Bureau was privileged to change any designs that were found to be unsuitable for reproduction into bank notes.

Will Low was commissioned to execute the \$1 and \$2; Walter Shirlaw the \$5 and \$10 notes, and Mr. Blashfield the \$50 design of Silver Certificate.

These different notes and their designs are well known to students of the subject, but to those who are unacquainted with them it is well to point out that the \$1 note was entitled History and Youth. A painting in pearl gray was executed on a canvas of size approximately 15x24 inches. History is represented by a beautiful woman, Columbia, who is shown reclining on a marble dais, instructing the youth of America in the Constitution, history, and the biographies of great men. She points to the Washington Monument in the distance across the Potomac river and to the Capitol still farther away. A youth encircled by the other arm, follows her gaze with ambition stamped upon his features. On the other end of the ledge stands a printed book on which, with a strong glass, one can read the introductory words of the Federal Constitution. The whole is framed in a series of small portraits of the great men of the nation, among whom are authors and inventors, as well as those who have attained fame in the public service.

After these notes had been printed and placed in circulation it was discovered that the word "tranquillity" engraved in the Constitution had been misspelled, and while none of these notes were recalled, the plate was re-engraved to the correct spelling and the later notes indicate that the error does not occur. Certain changes were made of the original design as submitted by the artist and after weeks of toil by the engraver, Charles Schlecht, who had just previously finished the Government's beautiful Columbian Diploma (also designed by Will Low) and who did the figures and the balance of the featured design, the lettering and scroll work was entrusted to Mr. Kennedy. Certain changes in the style of lettering was, however, made and one or two minor changes were also effected.

Previous to this time portraits of public men were placed on the faces of all notes developed by the Government. In ail of the 1896 issue, the design having taken the full space of the face of the note, it was found necessary to design the reverse or back of the note with portraits of persons well known to the public. Much discussion arose as to who would best typify American genius and greatness and should be placed on the different denominations. Jealousy was aroused to a considerable extent, especially as to the \$2 design, in placing the portraits of the two inventors, Fulton and Morse, on the back of this note. For the \$1 note it was decided that George and Martha Washington should have that distinction, and this design for the back was designed and executed by Mr. Morris. The portrait of Martha Washington had been engraved in 1878 by Charles Burt, a well-known por-

trait engraver of New York, and this same portrait embellishes the \$2 reverse of the 1886 series.

There were printed from \$1 Silver face 4 on No. 1 plate before dropping from press 65,600 impressions. Printing began May 6, 1896, and the Bureau dropped and plate cancelled August 10 same year. Last day's work, 620; first day's work, 700. The engraved face of the note was finished February 15, 1896, so that there was a lapse of over 12 weeks before it actually went to press.

The design on the \$2 certificate was the creative work of Edwin Blashfield and shows Science presenting steam and electricity to commerce and manufacture. Mr. Blashfield was commissioned to execute the \$50 note, and the original painting now hanging in the Bureau shows this to be so. The officials at the Bureau liked the design so well that permission was asked of the artist to allow the design to be used for the \$2 silver certificate. The original painting was executed on a canvas of larger proportions than the \$1 design, it measuring approximately 3x5 feet. The bold brushstrokes existing in the original were brought down to a fineness and smoothness by the hands of the expert engravers, G. F. C. Smillie and Charles Schlecht.

The figures were first engraved and around these were placed the balance of the design. There were certain changes in the borders, lettering and other parts of the original design, and then further embellishments carried with them a certain completeness which Mr. Blashfield's design failed to carry, and represented a further protection and security as well as a better looking banknote. Will Low was commissioned to execute the \$2 note, but the design was never used.

The reverse of the \$2 certificate shows the portraits of the inventors, Morse and Fulton, surrounded by elaborate and ornamental designs of numerals and lathework. This design was executed by Mr. Morris, but it is not known who were the engravers of the portraits or other parts of the back of the note.

From the standpoint of labor, time, money expended, beauty and feeling in the artistic rendering by all those who shared in its production, the \$5 note of this series stands out most prominently. Numismatists and collectors generally share in the belief that this note is the most artistic design ever created by the Government. The central allegorical design was from the brush of Walter Shirlaw. This note may be called "America," embodying the ideas of energy and progress. Three groups appear side by side on the face of the note. In the centre is a female figure of heroic proportions, whose pose is full of action and grace. She holds aloft a globe of light from which the flashes radiate on the left to strength, in the guise of a charioteer driving three fiery horses. At the right of Liberty is shown the dome of the Capitol, and the Senate wing of the Capitol can be seen in the background. At the left of Liberty a typical American eagle is posed, and on the other side sits Fame, a third female figure, proclaiming the glory of the country through a trumpet of great strength.

G. F. C. Smillie, who was, as stated before, specially employed to engrave the vignette design of this \$5 note, set to work upon his duties, and after several months of intensive effort developed the central design. It was found, however, that the original design was engraved on steel too heavy for practical purposes, so that a new die had to be prepared. Mr. Morris wrote upon this feat of transferring, in the obituary of Alvin N. Meeker, the transferer: "No man at the time of his death had done so much on the United States Notes Silver Certificates, etc., as he. His specialty was the taking up and hardening of rolls, for the securities, and the last piece of work was a roll for the new \$5 face of the issue of Silver Certificates. This roll Mr. Meeker took up from the die which Mr. Smillie had engraved and which was too heavy for practical purposes, so that a new die had to be prepared. The background had to be cut away from the figures so that it could be laid down upon a new flat piece, and Mr. Meeker was quite proud of his achievement, and he certainly showed his genius in the masterly way in which it was done."

The original painting of the design can be seen by anyone visiting the Engraving Division at the Bureau and differs greatly from the final design as printed, as only the central part of the design was kept intact. The rest of the design was considered impractical for a bank note, and more suitable

lettering and the balance of the design surrounding the vignette was produced by Mr. Morris after many attempts to create an artistic border and other embellishments in the center figures. At least three designs were made, each one as artistic as the other. In the original pencil sketches the design which is carried on the left side of the note was originally placed on the right side, and the method was simply reversing the design by the designer to fit the space.

The reverse of the \$5 Silver Certificate bears the portraits of Generals Grant and Sheridan on each side of the note, with the central design of much artistic rendering, showing head of goddess with outstretched wings and shades of light radiating therefrom, and the balance carries a great deal of scroll and lathe work properly placed for balance. This design was prepared by Mr. Morris and bears evidence of thorough knowledge of the art of bank-note design and creative genius.

Many collectors of paper money and others interested in numismatics have alluded to the \$10 Silver Certificate Series of 1896, which was prepared but never issued, and in my investigation I find the press report from Washington at that time, stating as follows: "The New Ten: The general idea of the face of the new \$10 bill, designed by Walter Shirlaw is agricultural. Ears and stalks of corn are seen to the observer's extreme left, in the upper corner, and fruit in the lower corner. To the right, toward the centre of the design, is a recumbent youth, representing the South; over his head, oranges. Further to the right is Agriculture, a splendid woman, holding a sickle; to the right is Forestry, a rugged man, clad in skins; to the spectator's extreme right is the West, a beautiful woman holding a wine jar. Over her head are bolls of cotton, under her feet, flowers."

It is rather interesting to observe the thoughts of the then Chief of the Engraving Division in commenting on this design, which is found in his diary under date of December 13, 1894, as follows: "The design from Mr. Shirlaw of the \$10 face came to-day, and I fear the result of the criticism that will be made upon the figure of a man and woman, almost nude, in the centre."

It was reported in the press that "The Treasury officials are also bothered in making a selection of portraits to embellish the back of the new \$10 certificates. Inventors McCormick and Whitney having been rejected because other inventors were jealous, the department will perhaps resort to the older device of perpetuating the memory of some departed statesman by putting his portrait on the back of the new notes. A dead soldier might be thus honored, but it is feared that this would arouse more antagonism than sprang up at the choice of the inventors of the reaper and the cotton gin."

I find records that a design for the back of the \$10 was actually executed, but there is, unfortunately, no record of its general appearance nor the portraits used to embellish the design with those used on all other certificates of this series. Perhaps some one will later be able to discover this and record it in the interest of numismatics.

It is interesting to observe that this series of notes was the first to have persons not holding office under the Government appear on the currency and the first time that portraits have been placed on the backs of the notes.

In a Washington news report on May 3, 1897, it states: "Secretary of the Treasury Gage has determined to cancel the new \$1, \$2, and \$5 Silver certificates outstanding as they come into the Treasury. The total foots up: \$16,280,000 1s, \$8,144,000 2s, and \$30,000,000 5s—\$54,424,000 in all. It may take years to wipe out the entire issues and substitute bills.

It can be said authoritatively, however, that no more of the so-called "new certificates" will be printed, neither will fresco painters be called in to make designs for the substitutes."

Considering the relatively few number of these notes that went into circulation, there is perhaps less now outstanding in the hands of collectors and others than any issue since that period, and they will no doubt become more scarce as time goes on.

Violet Ray, at the notion counter, thinks this 60-cent dollar business is "all bunk." She says she has tried several times, without success, to buy a dollar for 60 cents.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations } R.—Right end illustration.
 } C.—Central illustration on note.
 } L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

SOUTH CAROLINA (Continued).

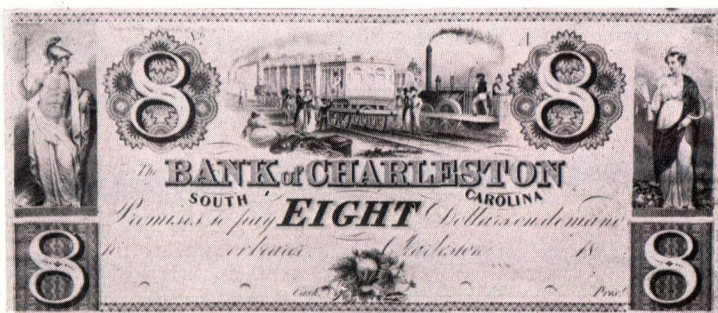
CHARLESTON.

Bank of Camden, Branch.

Bank of Charleston.

(Incorporated Dec. 17, 1834. Changed to Bank of Charleston, National Banking Association, in 1873.)

- 152. \$5. C., Hope seated, anchor and cornucopia, distant ships, 5 each side. R., Indian princess, 5 below. L., Indian chief, 5 above. No. 7. Nov. 15, 1837.
- 153. \$5. C., two shields, cupid at top, soldier on right, Liberty on left; V each side above; 5 FIVE FIVE 5 below. R. and L., male portrait, 5 above.
- 154. \$5. Have no description.
- 155. \$5. Have no description.
- 156. \$6. C., Goddess of War; cabin, forest and mountains in background, 6 each side, pods of cotton below. R., Minerva erect, shield and anchor, 6 below. L., Roman warrior erect, 6 below.
- 157. \$7. C., female seated, representing Architecture, distant building, 7 each side. R., primitive train, and another train crossing a gorge above, 7 below. L., train, and another train crossing bridge over river, 7 below.



No. 158.

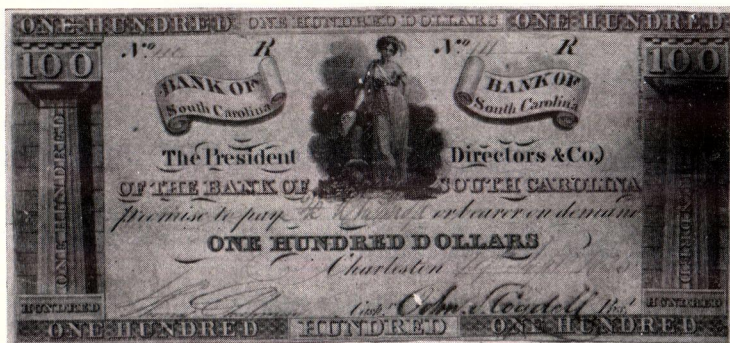
- 158. \$8. C., primitive train at station; passengers and baggage; river landing and steamboat in distance, 8 each side, pods of cotton below. R., Ceres erect, 8 below. L., Roman figure, 8 below.
- 159. \$9. C., Hope and Commerce seated beside money chest, distant steamboat, 9 each side, pods of cotton below. R., Indian chief, 9 below. L., Liberty erect, 9 below.
- 160. \$10. C., Liberty seated beside a money chest, medallion head each side. R. and L., primitive train, 10 above and below.

161. \$10. C., two females seated representing Trade and Commerce, steamship on right, Capitol building on left in background, open cotton boll at left. R., portrait of Calhoun, 10 above. L., TEN across, X above.
162. \$10. Have no description.
163. \$20. C., two females seated, representing Trade and Navigation; canal, canal boat and train in distance on right, vessels at wharf in distance on left, 20 at right. R., an Indian princess seated, 20 below. L., portrait of Washington, 20 above and below.
164. \$20. Have no description.
165. \$50. C., ~~view of attack on the fort on Sullivan's Island, June 28, 1776, by British fleet; Jasper replacing the flag of the Second South Carolina Regiment, 50 each side.~~ R. and L., Liberty erect, 50 below.
166. \$100. C., Seal of South Carolina, officer on right, Liberty on left, medallion head each side. R., Ceres in a niche, 100 below. L., Goddess of Plenty erect, 100 below.
167. \$500. C., palmetto tree, 500 each side. R. and L., male portrait.

Bank of Columbia, Branch.

Bank of South Carolina, Parent Bank. (Incorporated Dec. 19, 1801.)

168. \$2. C., 2, State seal at left. L., TWO across.
169. \$5. C., 5, State seal at lower left. L., FIVE DOLLARS across.



No. 183.

170. \$5. C., Agriculture laying wreath on bust of Washington, Liberty standing on right, distant ship, 5 at right. R., portrait of Calhoun, bales, barrels, anchor, etc., above, train below. L., FIVE, 5 above, FIVE below. Sept. 1, 1860. FIVE in red.
171. \$5. C., eagle standing on a rock, ships on left, V each side. R. and L., medallion head.
172. \$5. Have no description.
173. \$10. C., eagle, shield and figure 10. R. and L., Justice erect, 10 below.
174. \$10. C., full-rigged ships at sea, steamer in distance, title of Bank at right. R., TEN on double medallion head, X above, 10 below. L., TEN on double medallion head, 10 above, X below. X and X outlined in lathework. Nov. 1859.
175. \$10. C., steamship and vessels at sea, 10 at right. R., statue of Calhoun, TEN below. L., sea god and goddess, 10 above, steamship below.
176. \$10. Similar to No. 175, excepting TEN in red on face and on back. Apr. 15, 1861.
177. \$20. C., 20 in oval, TWENTY on left, State seal below. L., TWENTY across.

178. \$20. C., Goddess of Plenty seated, 20 at right, XX at left. R., TWENTY DOLLARS across. L., TWENTY across.
179. \$20. C., State arms, Commerce seated on right, Justice seated on left, distant ships on right, distant train on left. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., negro picking cotton, 20 above. TWENTY in red. Feb. 23, 1857.
180. \$20. C., Hope seated on an anchor, TWENTY DOLLARS on a shield, sheaf on right, vessel on left, 20 each side. R. and L., TWENTY across.
181. \$50. C., Minerva erect. R., female seated, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., female seated, FIFTY above, 50 below.
182. \$100. C., State seal, 100 below. L., ONE HUNDRED across.
183. \$100. C., Ceres standing, rocks, vase, etc. R. and L., pillar containing ONE HUNDRED, 100 above, HUNDRED below.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, Parent Bank.

(Incorporated Dec. 19, 1812.)

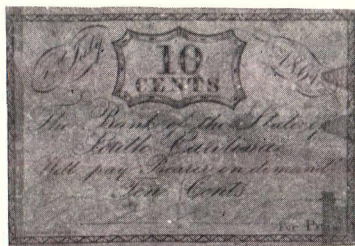
184. 5c. C., 5 in an oval, CENTS in lower part of oval. "Will pay Bearer on demand." Signed by W. F. McMillan. July 1, 1861.
185. 5c. Similar to No. 184, excepting printed on back \$500 bond of Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.



No. 186.

186. 5c. C., agricultural products and implements. R., 5 above. L., FIVE above. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Mar. 1, 1862.
187. 5c. Similar to No. 186. Signed by W. W. Sale. Mar. 1, 1862.
188. 5c. Similar to No. 35, excepting Evans & Cogswell, Printers, across left end. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
189. 5c. Similar to No. 36. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
190. 5c. Similar to No. 35, excepting Evans & Cogswell, Printers, across right end. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
191. 5c. Similar to No. 36. Type 3. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
192. 5c. Similar to No. 37. Type 3. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
193. 5c. Similar to No. 35, excepting FIVE in gold on back. Type 3. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
194. 5c. Similar to No. 37, excepting FIVE in gold on back. Type 3. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
195. 5c. Similar to No. 39. Type 3. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. June, 1862.
196. 5c. Similar to No. 40. Type 3. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. June, 1862.
197. 5c. Similar to No. 40. Type 3. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
198. 5c. Similar to No. 44. Type 3. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
199. 5c. Similar to No. 43. Type 1. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Feb. 1, 1863.
200. 5c. Similar to No. 44. Type 1. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Feb. 1, 1863.

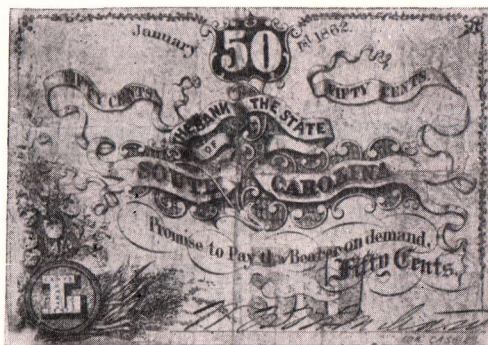
201. 10c. Similar to No. 57, excepting plain back. Signed by W. F. McMillan. July 1, 1861.
202. 10c. Similar to No. 57, excepting printed on back of \$20 note of Manufacturers & Mechanics Bank of Columbus, Ga. Signed by W. F. McMillan. July 1, 1861.
203. 10c. C., passenger train. R., 10 above. L., TEN above. Printed by F. W. Bornemann. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Mar. 1, 1862.
204. 10c. Similar to No. 203. Signed by W. W. Sale. Mar. 1, 1862.
205. 10c. Similar to No. 1, excepting large shaded 10 in blue each side. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
206. 10c. Similar to No. 205, excepting Evans & Cogswell, Printers, across right end. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
207. 10c. Similar to No. 205. Type 3. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
208. 10c. Similar to No. 58. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. June, 1862.
209. 10c. Similar to No. 58. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
210. 10c. Similar to No. 2. Type 1. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Feb. 1, 1863.
211. 10c. Similar to No. 62. Type 1. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Feb. 1, 1863.
212. 10c. Similar to No. 2. Type 1. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.



No. 202.

213. 10c. Similar to No. 62. Type 1. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.
214. 10c. Similar to No. 2. Type 1. Signed by W. W. Sale. Feb. 1, 1863.
215. 10c. Similar to No. 63. Type 1. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
216. 10c. Similar to No. 65. Type 3. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
217. 15c. Similar to No. 68, excepting large, shaded 15 in blue each side, and Evans & Cogswell, Printers, across right end. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
218. 15c. Similar to No. 68, excepting FIFTEEN in gold on back. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
219. 15c. Similar to No. 69. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. June, 1862.
220. 15c. Similar to No. 69. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
221. 15c. Similar to No. 3. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
222. 15c. Similar to No. 3. Type 3. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Feb. 1, 1863.
223. 15c. Similar to No. 3. Type 3. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.
224. 15c. Similar to No. 78. Type 1. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
225. 15c. Similar to No. 79. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.

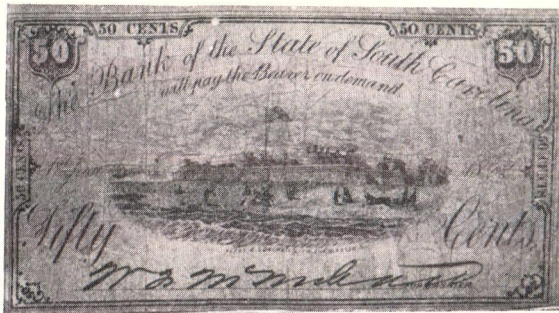
226. 20c. Similar to No. 82, excepting printed on back of \$10 note of Commercial Bank of Macon, Ga. Signed by W. F. McMillan. July 1, 1861.
227. 20c. C., steamship and sail vessel. R., 20 above. L., XX above. Printed by F. W. Bornemann. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Mar. 1, 1862.
228. 20c. Similar to No. 227. Signed by W. W. Sale. Mar. 1, 1862.
229. 25c. C., portrait of Lafayette, cherub each side. R. and L., 25 TWENTY FIVE 25 across. Engraved by Draper, Underwood, Bald & Spencer. Signed by R. Yeadon. July 1, 1861.
230. 25c. Similar to No. 4. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Apr. 13, 1861.
231. 25c. Similar to No. 4. Printed on back of \$5 note of Government Stock Bank, Tallahassee, Fla. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Apr. 13, 1861.
232. 25c. Similar to No. 85. Printed on back of \$5 note of some Banking Company. Signed by W. F. McMillan. July 1, 1861.
233. 25c. Similar to No. 5. Printed on back of \$1¼ note of Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston R. R. Co. Signed by W. F. McMillan. July 1, 1861.
234. 25c. Similar to No. 5. Printed on back of bill of exchange, Georgia. Signed by W. F. McMillan. July 1, 1861.
235. 25c. Similar to No. 5, excepting plain back. Signed by Thos. R. Waring. July 1, 1861.
236. 25c. Similar to No. 233. Signed by Thos. R. Waring. July 1, 1861.



No. 256.

237. 25c. Similar to No. 86, excepting Evans & Cogswell, Printers, across left end. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
238. 25c. Similar to No. 86, excepting Evans & Cogswell, Printers, across right end. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
239. 25c. Similar to No. 86. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
240. 25c. Similar to No. 86. Type 3. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
241. 25c. Similar to No. 86, excepting TWENTY-FIVE in gold on back. Type 3. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
242. 25c. Similar to No. 88. Type 3. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. June, 1862.
243. 25c. Similar to No. 88. Type 3. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
244. 25c. Similar to No. 6. Type 1. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
245. 25c. Similar to No. 6. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
246. 25c. Similar to No. 6. Type 3. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
247. 25c. Similar to No. 6. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Feb. 1, 1863.
248. 25c. Similar to No. 6. Type 2. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.

249. 25c. Similar to No. 6. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. Feb. 1, 1863.
 250. 25c. Similar to No. 97. Type 1. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
 251. 25c. Similar to No. 97. Type 3. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
 252. 25c. Similar to No. 97. Type 1. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.
 253. 50c. C., oval containing 50, surmounted by eagle. R. and L., FIFTY CENTS across. Engraved by Fairman, Draper & Underwood. Signed by R. Yeadon. June 1, 1823.
 254. 50c. Similar to No. 7. Printed on back of \$5 note of Manufacturers & Mechanics Bank of Columbus, Ga. Signed by W. F. McMillan. July 1, 1861.
 255. 50c. Similar to No. 7, excepting plain back. Signed by W. F. McMillan. July 1, 1861.
 256. 50c. C, 50. Scroll work design covering entire face of note. L on left lower corner. Printed on back of \$500 bond of Greenville & Columbia R. R. Co. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Jan. 1, 1862.
 257. 50c. Similar to No. 8. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Jan. 1, 1862.
 258. 50c. Similar to No. 8. Signed by Thos. R. Waring. Jan. 1, 1862.
 259. 50c. C., palmetto tree in circular frame, large shaded 50 in blue each side. "Will Pay Bearer on Demand." Ornamental border and Evans & Cogswell, Printers, across left end. FIFTY in red on back. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.

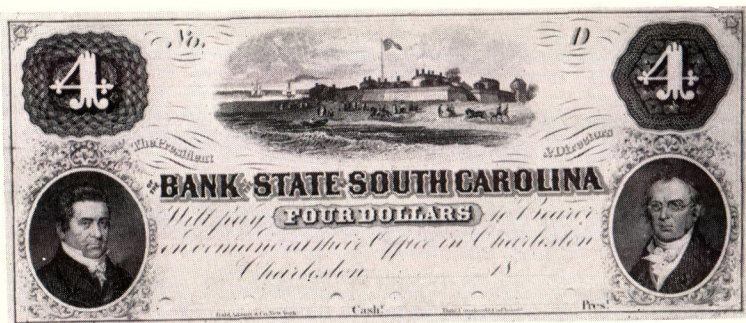


No. 257.

260. 50c. Similar to No. 9. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
 261. 50c. Similar to No. 9, excepting Fifty in heavy type in red on back. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
 262. 50c. Similar to No. 9, excepting large shaded 50 in blue each side and Fifty in heavy type in red on back. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
 263. 50c. Similar to No. 259, excepting Evans & Cogswell, Printers, does not appear on this note. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
 264. 50c. Similar to No. 259, excepting Evans & Cogswell, Printers, across right end. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
 265. 50c. Similar to No. 259. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
 266. 50c. Similar to No. 259, excepting small, shaded 50 in blue each side. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
 267. 50c. Similar to No. 9, excepting plain back. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
 268. 50c. Similar to No. 9. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
 269. 50c. Similar to No. 9, excepting C., large, shaded 50 each side. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
 270. 50c. Similar to No. 9, excepting FIFTY in gold on back. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. June, 1862.
 271. 50c. Similar to No. 102. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. June, 1862.

272. 50c. Similar to No. 102, excepting larger openings in 0 of 50s. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. June, 1862.
273. 50c. Similar to No. 102. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. June, 1862.
274. 50c. Similar to No. 10. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
275. 50c. Similar to No. 11. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
276. 50c. Similar to No. 106. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
277. 50c. Similar to No. 11. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Feb. 1, 1863.
278. 50c. Similar to No. 11. Type 2. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.
279. 50c. Similar to No. 10. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. Feb. 1, 1863.
280. 50c. Similar to No. 114. Type 1. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
281. 50c. Similar to No. 114, excepting larger opening in 0 of 50s. Type 1. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
282. 50c. Similar to No. 115. Type 1. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
283. 50c. Similar to No. 114. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
284. 50c. Similar to No. 281. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
285. 50c. Similar to No. 115. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
286. 50c. Similar to No. 118. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
287. 50c. Similar to No. 115. Type 2. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.
288. 50c. Similar to No. 118. Type 2. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.
289. 75c. Similar to No. 124. Type 1. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
290. 75c. Similar to No. 124. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
291. 75c. Similar to No. 124. Type 3. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
292. 75c. Similar to No. 12. Type 2. Signed by W. F. McMillan. Feb. 1, 1863.
293. 75c. Similar to No. 12. Type 2. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.
294. 75c. Similar to No. 12. Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. Feb. 1, 1863.
295. 75c. Similar to No. 131. Type 1. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
296. 75c. Similar to No. 131. Type 2. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
297. 75c. Similar to No. 131. Type 3. Signed by J. H. Honour, Jr. Feb. 1, 1863.
298. 75c. Similar to No. 131. Type 3. Signed by F. M. Mitchell. Feb. 1, 1863.
299. 75c. Similar to No. 12, excepting paper watermarked "M. D. E. Co." Type 2. Signed by W. W. Sale. Feb. 1, 1863.
300. \$1. C., Old State House as remodeled, 1 each side. R. and L., Goddess of Peace, ONE above and below. No. 53. Signed by Furman and Colcock. 10 Jan., 1838.
301. \$1. Similar to No. 300, excepting ONE in red on face and back.
302. \$1. Similar to No. 300, excepting ONE in red on back.
303. \$1. C., locomotive, tender and car going round a curve, 1 at left. R., cotton plant, palmetto tree and distant rice fields, 1 above. L., statue of Calhoun.
304. \$1. C., wharf scene, bust of McDuffie on right. R., palmetto tree, ONE above. L., statue of Calhoun.

305. \$1. Similar to No. 304, excepting ONE in red on face.
306. \$1. C., Liberty reclining, 1 each side. R., female in large figure 1. L., Ceres erect, ONE above and below.
307. \$2. C., spread eagle, distant ship, 2 each side, medallion head below. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin. Signed by Henry and Elliott. 9 Dec., 1822.
308. \$2. C., oval containing 2, Ceres standing on right, Commerce seated on left, 2 each side. R., male portrait, TWO above and below. L., male portrait, 2 above and below. 6 Aug., 1839.
309. \$2. C., State House. R., portrait of Calhoun, TWO above. L., portrait of Elmore, 2 above. TWO in red.
310. \$2. C., portrait of Calhoun, Commerce seated on right Ceres seated on left, distant ships on right, distant reapers on left. R., TWO DOLLARS across. L., locomotive and tender, TWO on medallion head above, TWO below.
311. \$2. C., female standing on right of shield, female seated on left, plow, sheaf and globe, 2 each side. R., female standing in a large 2. L., portrait of a girl, TWO above and below.
312. \$3. C., farmer eating lunch, another farmer seated holding a cup, woman standing, a dog, men reaping, 3 each side. R., a female erect in large 3. L., portrait of young lady, 3 3 above and below.



No. 313.

313. \$4. C., view of Fort Moultrie, people promenading on beach. R., portrait of Langdon Cheves, 4 above. L., portrait of Robert Y. Hayne, 4 above.
314. \$4. Similar to No. 313, excepting FOUR in red on face.
315. \$5. C., General Marion inviting British officer to sweet potato dinner, ornamental 5 each side. R., portrait of Maj.-Gen. William Moultrie, 5 above and below. L., portrait of Maj.-Gen. Nathanael Greene, 5 above and below.
316. \$5. Similar to No. 315, excepting FIVE in red. Signed by Waring and Furman. 4 Nov., 1850.
317. \$5. Have no description.
318. \$10. C., Ceres seated, 10 each side, double medallion head below. R., portrait of Franklin. L., portrait of Washington. Signed by Henry and Elliott.
319. \$10. C., ships at sea, portrait of Jefferson on right, portrait of Calhoun on left. R., Justice erect, 10 above and below. L., Liberty, 10 above and below.
320. \$10. Similar to No. 319, excepting TEN in red. Signed by Waring and Furman.
321. \$20. C., plantation scene, palmetto trees, wagons loaded with cotton, barrels of rice; distant factory; 20 each side. R., plantation scene, XX above and below. L., portrait of young lady, XX above and below.
322. \$20. C., wharf scene, negroes at work, bales of cotton, steamboat, and train, 20 each side. R., negro plowing, XX above and below. L., Ceres, XX above and below.

323. \$50. C., female seated on each side of shield surmounted by wreath, 50 at left. R., 50 below. L., medallion head, 50 above and below.
324. \$100. C., State seal, an officer erect on right, Liberty erect on left, ship and train in distance, C each side. R., woman holding palm branch in her hand, ONE HUNDRED above, DOLLARS below. L., C, 100 above and below.
325. \$500. Have no description.

Bank of the United States, First. Branch.

(Office of Discount and Deposit. 1792-1811.)

Bank of the United States, Second. Branch.

(Office of Discount and Deposit. 1817-1835.)

326. \$10. C., spread eagle on a shield, distant ship, 10 each side. R. and L., miniature female portrait above and below. 1822.
327. \$10. C., spread eagle on a shield, X at right, 10 at left. R. and L., TEN across. 4 June, 1832.

Banking House of H. W. Conner and Company.

Central Bank of South Carolina. (Charter granted Dec. 20, 1853.)

Charleston Railroad Company.

Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company. (Chartered Dec. 20, 1853.)

328. 5c. C., title. L., dog and safe.
329. 5c. C., title. L., dog's head.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NUMISMATIC ITEMS NOTED ON RECENT TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

An immense new vault, produced by the York Safe Lock Company, is being installed in the Treasury building.

Old members reported that the Washington Numismatic Club has gone to sleep.

The National Collection, including the A. N. A. specimens, is now installed in a space adjoining its old location. The new location is of considerably greater space and allows for the installation of a large number of floor cases. The arrangement of the numismatic collection is yet incomplete, some cases being temporarily filled with ordinary broken bank and World War paper money. For safety some of the gold pattern pieces, including the \$20, 1849, and the two \$50, 1877, have been removed from public display.

While at the Treasury Department I observed the empty show case space from which disappeared on March 7th, the base metal gilded bars representing gold bricks of a total value of \$30,000 and the recent years' type set of gold coins with a face value of \$75. It was stated that no clue had been discovered and that it was the first theft from a public display in the Treasury building.

Information from guide at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

It requires three days to make a stamp; thirty days to make a piece of paper money.

The new size notes cost 7/10c. each; the old size cost 9/10c. each.

About three months is at present the life of small denomination notes.

Notes are inspected twenty times in process.

At the entrance to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing there is now on display a reproduction of the design of the face of the \$1 silver certificate which is about 5 ft. by 13 ft. This reproduction is in relief and is composed of the pulp of destroyed paper money. It was originally displayed months ago. The signatures of officers appearing on the note have been changed from time to time to the then incumbent, the present names appearing on it being Julian and Morgenthau.

F. Z.

THE NUMISMATIST

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.
All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

The Numismatist will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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One Inch	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.25	\$10.00
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One Page, Outside Cover	17.50	48.00	92.00	170.00

A discount of **10 per cent.** will be allowed on bills if paid within 30 days.

A discount of **15 per cent.** will be allowed for cash in advance.

The right is reserved to require payment in advance for any advertising, or to discontinue any advertising if bill is not paid promptly. All advertising is received subject to the above conditions.

Copy for advertisements must be received by the **15th of the month** to insure insertion in the following month's issue.

All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

PARTICIPATION IN HOBBY SHOWS.

With hobby shows becoming increasingly frequent and the possibility that they may become a fixture in the life of the people, we should give thought to whether numismatics can be promoted to a substantial degree through this agency.

Within the last few months the A. N. A. has occupied a booth at two of the largest hobby shows yet held—at Chicago last December and in New York City in April. This has been done at comparatively slight expense to the A. N. A. And for the purpose of letting our members know just what these shows are like we are giving considerable space in this issue to a report of the New York Show.

The booth at the New York Show was not by any means solely an A. N. A. venture. The Association took part only through its Publicity Committee, of which Moritz Wormser is chairman, who is permitted considerable latitude in bringing the Association, The Numismatist and numismatics in general to the attention of the public. The booth was occupied by a group of the numismatic clubs and societies in the New York area, and the expense was borne almost entirely by individual contributions of interested members.

The group of men, who gave of their money and time to have numismatics and numismatic organizations brought to the attention of the public

in an intelligent way, deserve the thanks of the organizations they represented, and particularly Mr. Wormser, whose labors for the A. N. A. have extended over so many years in so many ways, who was in charge of the activities at the booth.

LATEST ISSUE OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDALISTS.

The ninth issue of the Society of Medalists, New York City, has just been distributed to its members. It is dedicated to all true fishermen. The



designs are by Herbert Adams, sculptor. It is struck in bronze by the Medallie Art Company, New York City, and measures $2 \frac{13}{16}$ inches in diameter.

THE TEXAS COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR.

News has been current among collectors for some time that a half dollar was to be issued in April for the Texas Centennial, which does not occur until 1936. The following details have been furnished The Numismatist by George R. Cooke, 830 Humble Building, Houston, Texas, a member of the A. N. A., which confirms the report that such a coin has been authorized and that it will not be issued until 1936:

"A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Patman, and in the Senate by Senator Connally, both of Texas, in June, 1933, proposing the issuance of a commemorative half dollar for the Texas Centennial in 1936. This bill passed both houses and on June 16, 1933, was signed by President Roosevelt.

"The issue is to be 1,500,000, dated 1936, and the distribution of the issue will be in charge of the American Legion Centennial Committee and will sell for \$1. The funds derived from the sale of these commemorative coins will be used to erect and equip a memorial museum at Austin, Texas, in which to house historical material, trophies, relics, etc., pertaining to the colorful history of Texas and its people.

"Under date of October 23, 1933, news despatches carried the announcement of the Texas Centennial Committee that about forty designs for the coin had been submitted to them and inviting further designs. The ruling of the committee was that the design must include the Alamo and a Lone Star, and either the bust of Sam Houston or Stephen F. Austin. They also suggested the motto, "We Never Surrender or Retreat."

"The decisive battle of the war for Texas independence from Mexico was fought at San Jacinto, about seventeen miles from Houston, on April 21, 1836. The battleground is a State park and is the mecca of many thousands of loyal Texans and tourists from other States who are interested in the varied and tragic history of the Lone Star State."

JUBILEE MEDAL FOR KARLSTAD, SWEDEN.

In commemoration of its 350th year jubilee, the city of Karlstad, province of Warmland, Sweden, has issued a medal. The obverse has a profile portrait of its founder, with inscription, "Carolus Dux, Verbem Condidit MDLXXXIV."



The reverse has the coat-of-arms of the city, with inscription, "Carlstad MCMXXXIV. Ætatis Svæ CCL." The medal is struck in bronze, measures 40mm., and was designed by Alfred Ohlson, sculptor. It was struck in the establishment of C. C. Sporang, Stockholm. J. deL.

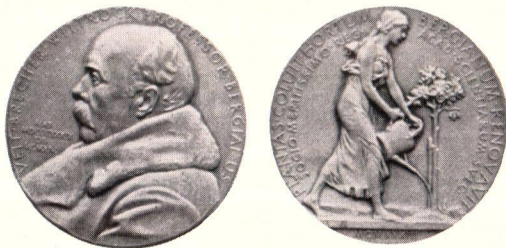
THE MARYLAND TERCENTENARY HALF DOLLAR.

The bill authorizing the coinage of 25,000 half dollars in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Maryland Colonists on March 25, 1634, passed the House of Representatives unanimously on May 2. It is hoped to have the coins ready for distribution by June 16, when a pageant will be staged at St. Mary's City.

It is understood that the coin will be similar in many respects to the Maryland shilling. The obverse will bear the bust of Cecilius Calvert, and the reverse the Calvert arms. The designs have been modeled by Hans Schuler, sculptor, director of the Maryland Institute.

ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES 1933 MEDAL.

The academy's anniversary medal was struck by Veit Brecher Wittrock. The obverse shows his portrait in profile, with the inscription, "Veit Brecher Wittrock, Professor Bergianus." To the left, "Nat. MDCCCXXXIX. Ob. MCMXIV."



The reverse shows a maiden watering a plant, with the inscription, "Plantas Coluit Hortum Bergianum Renovavit. Socio Meritissimo Reg. Acad. Scientiarum Svec." The medal is struck in silver, measures 32mm., and was designed by Eric Lindberg, sculptor. (See The Numismatist, March, 1933, page 183.) J. deL.

THE CONNALLY CURRENCY-RETURN BILL.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Connally, of Texas, providing for calling in all existing currency every two years, has aroused much interest among collectors and has resulted in many letters being sent to members of Congress urging a modification of the bill to exempt collections of paper money from its provisions. A few of these letters were published in our issue of last month.

The text of the bill is as follows:

A BILL

Authorizing the issuance of new currency and calling in of existing and outstanding currency every two years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue new currency to replace all existing currency of the United States outstanding on the date of approval of this Act. Such outstanding currency shall be redeemed with new currency at the Treasury of the United States or at any Federal Reserve or member bank within two years of the date of approval of this Act.

Sec. 2. Such outstanding currency not surrendered and redeemed within such two-year period shall on redemption be subject to a discount of 10 per centum for each six months or portion thereof that such currency remains outstanding.

Letter of Representative Burke to President Thorson.

Representative Edward R. Burke, of Omaha, Neb., has sent the following letter to President Thorson:

My dear Mr. Thorson—Enclosed you will find a few copies of S. 3288, the bill to which I believe you had reference in your recent letter. At the present time nothing has been done regarding this bill, and the general sentiment seems to be that it will not be passed this session. If you or your Association wish additional information on this bill, or if I can help you in any other way, do not hesitate to call on me.

April 24, 1934.

EDWARD R. BURKE.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

Iraq—Silver Rial of King Feisal. Obv., bust of Feisal. Rev., "Iraqian Kingdom. 1 Rial. 1932-1350." Inscription on edge, "200 Fils."

MR. RENAUD NEW CURATOR AT CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

L. A. Renaud, of Montreal, for years a prominent member of the A. N. A. and who has served both as Second and First Vice-President, has been appointed curator of the numismatic collection at the Chateau de Ramezay, in Montreal, succeeding P. O. Tremblay, whose death is announced in this month's issue. Mr. Renaud has been assistant curator for several years.

National Hobby Collectors' Show, April 25 to 30

Story by Our Special Correspondent of the Events That Took Place at Booths 68 and 69, With Some Personalities and Sidelights Thrown In.

"To be or not to be, that was the question." Whether to be in the Hobby Show and work, or else 'twere better to take one's ease and forget it.

Mr. Lightner, owner and editor of Hobbies Magazine, first outlined his plans for holding a National Hobby Collectors' Show at Rockefeller Center, New York, some time in February and invited the publicity representative of the A. N. A. to attend the meeting. That was not possible, and after consulting with the executive officers of the Association and local clubs, and A. N. A. members it was decided that it would be a whole lot of work for a whole lot of people, cost more than the resultant benefit would justify, would be highly unsafe by reason of the prevalence of highwaymen, bandits, kidnappers and gangsters, that the Association would be tied up too much with commercialism, that no funds were available and that just nothing should be done about it.

So as far as the Hobby Show was concerned, everything remained quiet on the Harlem, and New York numismatics continued to lead its life of peace and indolence, until March 30th the dynamic Mr. Lightner called on Wormser, the Publicity Chairman, strongly armed with a volume of arguments, firstly, why numismatics should be worthily and prominently represented at the Hobby Show, in a seat of honor among its sister hobbies, why this was a wonderful opportunity to get the public acquainted with the attractiveness of numismatics and the work of the A. N. A., and why the presence of all other allied hobbies would bring together enough collectors and visitors, who already were inoculated with the collecting bug, so that numismatics would have the opportunity of a lifetime to get well advertised.

Result: Lightner sold Wormser a bill of goods.

Then next day, Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Numismatic Club was hastily called, and while it was not enthusiastic it at least indicated that the Hobby Show might do numismatics some good after all, and that while it might not produce much good for the local clubs socially, it would most likely prove of considerable benefit to the Association and to the sales of *The Numismatist*; and if the Association would approve and make the necessary appropriation the men present would give their moral and physical assistance and line up others with them among their local club friends. Special recognition is due to O. T. Sghia, president of the Bronx Coin Club, for his encouraging attitude.

From then on it still looked dark, as the Publicity Committee thought the Show would be worth while only if the thing were done properly and with the expenditure of sufficient funds, and no funds of any size seemed available from A. N. A. financial sources.

Accordingly, things continued to look black, and in the meantime the very choice booth which had been reserved for the Association was lost, as it could not be held open any longer.

At Elder's auction sale on April 7th the Publicity Committee was delighted to meet Jimmy Clarke, of Jamestown, champion A. N. A. and convention booster, and told Jimmy of its Hobby Show troubles; and Jimmy waxed real enthusiastic. "By all means get busy on it and get into the Hobby Show; it's a good thing." It was great to meet one man at least who was not full of doubts and who refrained from knocking. Jimmy sold the second bill of goods.

Friday, April 13th (mark the date) was the meeting day of the New York Numismatic Club. Mr. Lightner was there to tell all about the Hobby Show, and the committee, bearing in mind the previous decision of the club not to get in as a club, appealed for volunteers, bodily and financially. It was overwhelming. Subscriptions and money rolled in like a revival meeting, and everybody said they would be there with exhibits and with services, and those who also belonged to the Brooklyn, Bronx and Westchester clubs pledged the assistance of their organizations in turn.

Unfortunately, there was no opportunity to get the New Jersey Numismatic Club lined up in time, but on other occasions the assistance of the

American Numismatic Society and of the Chase Bank Coin Society was promised. So that made it unanimous.

During the next ten days a mass of details was worked out, printing prepared, a supply of Haskin booklets secured, time for services behind the counters figured out, supplies obtained, exhibition cases secured through the generosity of the American Numismatic Society, a comprehensive lot of exhibits mapped out and pledged by the various members, and, of course, the mainspring of all power, financial subscriptions from those who had joined in the effort.

On the previous night, Tuesday, April 24th, at 8 P. M., the double booth, with all its decorations, advertising signs and coin display was in readiness for all comers, with Ralph Case, Howland Wood, T. O. Mabbott, Joseph Barnet and Wormser lined up behind the counters.

Would it go over with the public?

It is impossible within the scope of this report to give all details, and the writer fears he may overlook to mention the name of one or the other valued helpers who was instrumental in putting it over. Apologies are therefore made in advance for anybody or anything that may be omitted in this account of the Hobby Show.

Adequate thanks cannot be expressed to all those who gave their valuable time, services, money and encouragement, but the Chairman of the Committee wants to take this opportunity to assure all the members of the committee, and every one of the club and A. N. A. members, and all others who helped, that their devotion, loyalty and splendid spirit of cooperation were most deeply appreciated.

Among the men who gave indefatigably of their time were Joseph Barnet, Vernon L. Brown, Ralph E. Case, Arthur M. Deas, W. S. Dewey, J. Owen Eames, Julius Gutttag, Morris Klaif, Frederick S. Knobloch, Martin F. Kortjohn, Ernst Kraus, John Lenker, Leonard Kusterer, T. O. Mabbott, Jacob Marx, John Mayfield, O. T. Sghia, Edw. J. Shanahan, Herbert C. Sinnett, Harry J. Stein, William R. Tait, (most generous in the donation of his time), Louis S. Werner, Howland Wood and Farran Zerbe.

And lest we overlook the ladies, they too "did their bit quite as well": Miss Helen Deutsch, who did all the secretarial work "behind the scenes" most efficiently, Mrs. Stein, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Farran Zerbe, Mrs. Kraus and (almost in constant attendance) Miss Sylvia Pimentel.

A large sign was displayed and printed circulars handed to visitors, giving the names of the organizations of coin collectors sharing in the show, represented in the metropolitan district of New York: American Numismatic Association, American Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, Bronx Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Westchester County Coin Club, Chase Bank Coin Society and New Jersey Numismatic Society.

In order to more definitely localize the numismatic interests at the show, fixed days were set aside for the various organizations: Wednesday, New York Day; Thursday, Brooklyn Day; Friday, New Jersey Day; Saturday, Bronx Day; Sunday, Association Day; Monday, Westchester Day.

In recognition of Association Day, on Sunday, Werner brought in a special exhibit of A. N. A. material, particularly autographs and photographs of officers of the Association, and of convention group photographs.

A special Hobby Show Committee had been appointed to assist the Chairman of Publicity, composed of officers of the various societies: Marx, Wood, Sghia, Tait, Brown, O'Malley and Gutttag.

In planning exhibits the purpose to make the showing most representative of all fields of coin collecting, and within the limited space available (only two large flat cases and two large wall cases, in addition to some open wall space), was kept in mind, and as many individual members as possible were asked for contributions of material.

The visitor could obtain a most comprehensive view of all coin collecting fields through the following exhibits.

United States—Type dollars and fractional currency, Jos. Barnet; Commemorative half dollars, F. S. Knobloch; Mormon bank notes, W. S. Dewey; a collection of 1933 scrip money, V. L. Brown; a type collection of U. S. copper, nickel and minor silver, L. Kusterer; splendid and most valuable collection of national bank notes of New York City banks, J. Gutttag; complete collection of silver, and nickel 3c. pieces, M. F. Kortjohn; encased postage stamps, M. Wormser; U. S. pattern coins, L. S. Werner.



Booth at the Hobby Show, New York City, of the Publicity Committee of the A. N. A. and Associated Organizations.

Left to Right—W. S. Tait, William S. Dewey, Ernst Kraus, Martin F. Kortjohn, Moritz Wormser, O. T. Sghia, Miss Sylvia Pimentel, Julius Guttag and Louis S. Werner.

Unusual Coins—Odd and curious money, J. Lenker; Solomon Islands fibre and shell money, Russian copper rouble, gold ring money, African Gizi penny, a depression-proof shrunken dollar bill, Farran Zerbe.

War Decorations—British Boer War and Egyptian Campaign, two very attractive, colorful selections, Mrs. S. A. Brown.

Foreign Coins—The complete collection of pure nickel coins, International Nickel Company; modern Chinese dollars, European multiple talers, women on coins, Russian grivna, M. Wormser; a frame of imitations of Japanese coins, L. S. Werner; cut and counterstamped coins, John Mayfield; Russian coins, I. Snyderman; German porcelain coins and notgeld, J. Marx; Czecho-Slovak coins, E. Kraus; coins of India, Siam and Indo-China, Ed. T. Shanahan.

Medals and Tokens—Collection of transportation tokens, W. R. Tait; Hoover Presidential medal in platinum, the Leefson medal in palladium, the Washington Bicentennial and the Toronto Exhibition medals, in bronze platinum plated, International Nickel Company; the famous Huey Long medal, and medals of the Society of Artists, L. S. Werner.

Ancient Coins—Ancient coins, H. Stein; two cases of British Museum electrotypes, ancient and Renaissance medals, American Numismatic Society. A collection of checks of famous men, including Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, Jack Dempsey, Helen Keller and others, Farran Zerbe.

A varied lot of literature for distribution to interested visitors had been prepared and was handed out to any one who would take it, as follows: The general A. N. A. circular; circular describing The Numismatist; circular giving names of all metropolitan numismatic associations; list of coin dealers; rate card for advertising in The Numismatist.

A good supply of The Numismatist, current and recent back numbers, was for sale at 25c. a copy, and subscriptions to The Numismatist and A. N. A. memberships were solicited.

Publications of the American Numismatic Society, consisting of several volumes of Monographs, were on display and for sale.

General Notes of the Hobby Show.

The show was open from April 25th to 30th, 10 A. M. to 11 P. M., every day. It occupied the 35th and 36th floors of the Rockefeller Center Building, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and 49th and 50th Streets, New York City.

If you never were interested in any hobbies it was worth while to go up to these floors and take in the inspiring view of New York and its surroundings, stretching to the horizon for miles.

All manner of collection objects and hobbies were represented at the Show beside the A. N. A. numismatic exhibit: Stamps, minerals, a famous collection of match-box labels, watches, arms, armor, antiques, glass, jewelry, paintings, etchings and engravings, ship models, railway models, bell pulls, musical instruments, dolls and Indian relics.

Particularly noteworthy were the exhibits of old pianos of S. L. Curtis Warerooms, the locomotive models of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, the collection of arms of Francis Bannerman & Son, rare art objects of William Simpson, Inc., early American dolls of Janet P. Johl, early American engravings of Old Print Shop, Inc., Steigel glass of Ira S. Reed, bell pulls of Dr. Jos. P. Nagel, laces of the Devonshire Lace Shop, Presidential franks and rare stamps of Herman Toaspern, wooden Indians of Norman Gehri.

Several members of the A. N. A. proved their versatility by having their own exhibits in other hobby fields:

Hans Sergl had some coins for sale at his booth in the stamp section.

Also in the stamp section W. Edward Dickinson, recently migrated to New York, had an attractive display.

L. V. Case, to everybody's surprise, was discovered to be a prominent collector of Indian relics, arrowheads and minerals and general oddities. In particular his mechanical bird was the most cheerful thing at the Hobby Show and never ceased to sing its melodious tune.

S. S. Seidman displayed an extraordinary collection of all sorts of historical items, such as old valentines, old costume plates, newspapers and

programs and business cards. He also distinguished himself in taking fine photographs of the A. N. A. booth.

J. C. Morgenthau, auctioneers of many a coin collection, were our next-door neighbors, and we made a valiant attempt to convince Walter Scott that coin collecting had it all over stamps.

Some of the numismatists had a grand time browsing around among the booths of other exhibitors looking over other fields to conquer, and for material for their varied voracious collecting appetites. Julius Gutttag was delighted to discover some Westchester items, and Wormser displayed triumphantly some jewelry trinkets he had conquered. Howland Wood got quite excited when he spied some Washington molds and trays. Holzman was laden down with a heavy fire insurance plate which gladdened his heart.

One of the visitors at the booth from Pennsylvania had a story of a rare broken bank bill which he had discovered somewhere and had sold without a quiver to Henry Chapman for \$10. It was supposed to have been the only specimen of its kind. He came to the booth with an expression of happiness, because in the antique section he had dug out another item of old paper money which he thought was equally as rare as his Chapman sale material. To be honest about it, we wouldn't have given 10c. for that particular piece of paper and would have thought it was fit for nothing but rags.

The A. N. A. committee feels in duty bound to express its greatest appreciation to the management of the Hobby Show for the very courteous and generous treatment, and fine cooperation which we received at all times from Mr. Lightner and his assistants, Mrs. Irvin and Miss Lampland.

The Rockefeller Center building itself was the admiration of all visitors to the Show; but the poor insiders who were exhibitors had one awful kick: The freight-elevator service was something frightful, and hours and hours were lost by those who had to deliver or take away bulky material. It's one point on which the architects of the building fell down.

Numismatists are very timid folks; almost all the prospective exhibitors were worried that robberies of material might occur and had grave doubts about exhibiting their choicest treasures. All felt happier on the point of security as the show progressed, because we were able to obtain an insurance policy covering all risks at a small expense, and every evening promptly at 11, when the show closed, we were impressed by the guards, armed to their teeth with revolvers, who shooed out all laggards.

Probably the greatest excitement was caused on Thursday of the Show when Miss Lampland, the publicity agent of the Show, arrived on the run at the A. N. A. booth and called for a numismatic expert, whose services Jack Pearl (Baron Munchhausen) had requested. The "expert" was taken to the 36th floor, where in hushed silence the taking of a news-reel skit on the subject of the Hobby Show, by Jack Pearl and Cliff Hull was witnessed. It was really good, and we hope most of the readers saw it at their favorite movie theater. The expert was then introduced to Jack Pearl and was asked whether it was possible that a Liberty head nickel could be worth \$50. The expert had to admit that a 1913 Liberty head nickel could be worth a lot more than \$50, and by this decision poor Jack Pearl lost a bet of a hat with one of his friends. It was discovered that the Baron's father was a coin collector, and the Baron and Charley were invited to pay the A. N. A. booth a visit. The expert retired to the booth and, after waiting a half hour, gave up all hope for the famous movie team's visit. But they really did come and listen to the expert's best lecture on the exhibit. In return they told the inside story of the secrets of the Huey Long medal.

A visitors' registration book was kept and nineteen pages full of visitors' names were obtained. Of course that does not represent the total number who saw the exhibit, as the men behind the counter usually were too busy to even ask visitors to register.

As far as time permitted, a log of the booth was kept, and an abstract of some of the entries will be very readable.

Notes and Monographs of the Hobby Show.

Tuesday—The main point of interest proved to be Farran Zerbe's depression shrunk dollar. Even the most casual visitor spied it and wanted to know what made it shrink. The official explanation is that it was some laundry chemical in the Bureau of Engraving Laundry.

Wednesday—Fred. Boyd dropped in, all wreathed in smiles. Probably he was glad that business at the Gateway Restaurant increased so much, as it was the numismatists' favorite dining car.

The most talked-about object and biggest crowd and attention getter is still the shrunken dollar bill. The most laughed-at is the \$2,000,000.00 check of Jay Gould under the \$50 check of Jack Dempsey.

Thursday—The oldest visitor to our exhibit, Franklin J. Welles, 80 years old. He was particularly interested in a Queen Wilhelmina 2½-gulden piece, because his mother descended from Dutch folk; his father had been accompanist of Jenny Lind.

Saturday—Booth all straightened up to have its pictures taken. Coats and chairs moved away, and for a moment the booth looks actually neat.

How about diamond money! How about it?

7 P. M.—A rubberneck, upon being asked to sign the register refused. He wanted to know what good it would do him. I bite, can you answer?

Our old friend D. C. Wismer, aged 77, dropped in to visit. He walked from Liberty Street Ferry to the Aquarium, and then to 137th street and Broadway.

Walking around the exhibit is one mile, and one of the members walked around ten times.

The coin booth was always crowded—most always three or four deep.

A gentleman from Providence saw Tait's collection of transportation tokens and insisted on donating one of his home town to this collection.

Questions we get tired of answering: Is that a real dollar bill?

How would you like to carry two or three of those multiple talers in your pocket?

How would you like to have that rouble drop on your foot?

A question of real interest: I have a half dollar dated 1838 that a dealer offered me \$40 for. How much is it really worth?

Sunday, 12.10 P. M.—Werner broke the ice with a 25c. sale.

An East Indian stopped at the booth, said he was interested in coins, but not to the extent of \$1 for six months.

Klaif tried to read part of this register, but found it unreadable.

Lenker hitto, especially the two preceding lines.

The demand for coin catalogues was constant.

A boy came running over to Mr. Kortjohn and asked him if these were 3c. pieces. He answered, "yes." The boy stuck his hand in his pocket, pulled out 3c. and handed it to Kortjohn, saying, "give me one of these."

A middle-aged gentleman presented a few broken bank bills and wanted to know what they were worth. Klaif informed him that they were worth about 10c. a piece. He almost took a fit and thought they should be redeemed by the Government.

Overheard in a crowded elevator car on the way to dinner: An elderly gentleman said, "In Norway they pack them in cans and pour oil over them."

Mr. L. V. Case, of upstairs, informs us that someone made off with one of his Egyptian gold ring coins, value \$75. Get out the guns and keep your eye open for the thief.

9:52 P. M.—Strange, very strange—Mr. Werner's weakness for the ladies—he has been busy with a blonde for a long, long time, and no sale as yet.

23 minutes later—Still no sale; 7 minutes later Werner had her sign visiting book. No sales, no luck. We think she's a Russian dancer.

The guides to the exhibit usually had been asked about the porcelain coins, whether they really ever had been used for money, and their answers left some doubt as to this. A German lady dropped in and commented on these porcelain coins; says she is from Meissen, where they were issued; that makes them official, genuine, bonafide and O. K.

Two suggestions for future exhibits—

First—Have a case full of curious money, odd-shaped money, misstruck pieces, and other numismatic items including gold coins.

Second—Put up a sign telling the public that no coins, medals, etc., are sold. Not putting up such a sign tends to keep them away on account of fear of injuring their pocketbook.

Maybe if there were some way of making a noise like a lot of coins we might attract more prospects. That locomotive bell in the booth in back almost gets our out-of-town visitors running for their train.

Monday—One of the earlier visitors wants to know about United States coins of 1776. We experts tell him "there ain't no such animal." He insists, has it in his pocket to show; a friend gave it to him to show us: It's a Civil War penny, with 1776 on the cannon, therefore it must be a U. S. cent of 1776! Also has a Columbus half dollar; his friend had an offer of \$50 for it; we offered to duplicate it for 65c.

Sylvia reports a sad story. She spent about ten minutes telling a visitor all about our Show, and finally tried to make a sale of a subscription, or at least a sample copy; and he replies: "Me no understand English" in Italian dialect.

Most people seemed to be fairly well informed that you must not clean coins. The radio may have done this good deed, thanks to B. Max. One person told us you must not use Bon Ami or Dutch Cleanser.

One wary visitor eyed me suspiciously as I approached him. When I reached him he announced that he was Scotch and that nothing outside of Scottish subjects would interest him, whereupon I decided not to try to sell him anything.

Zerbe's dollar bill still has not shrunk in interest.

Most people are positive that they possess things that are numismatically impossible.

5.10 P. M.—Brooklyn Junior Coin Club sent a delegation to our exhibit.

The Y. M. C. A. exhibit of hobbies on the 36th floor at the entrance gate does not include any coins. It is suggested that the Association or one of its members exhibit a few coins at their building in order to acquaint the boys and men with numismatics.

7.55 P. M.—Werner in with his black cigar.

8.00 P. M.—Kraus, who slipped in when we were not looking, and Kortjohn just left for dinner.

8.30 P. M.—K. & K. back; didn't eat much.

Sghia is quite an old smoothie; he always goes for the lady lookers. Us poor guys just ain't got a chance.

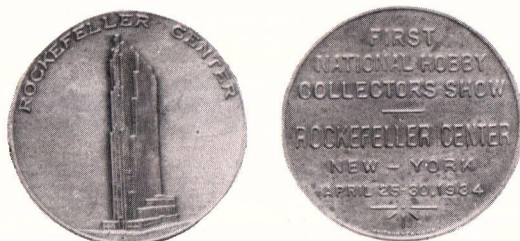
Himmel! but we're crowded. Call the reserves.

Wormser says we gotta cut out the sex in these write-ups, so we quit here.

From time to time prominent numismatists and A. N. A. members dropped in and registered: Dudley Butler, Treasurer Geo. H. Blake, Elliott Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. C. Boyd, I. M. Telleen, S. F. Telleen, Leonidas Westervelt, collector of Jenny Linds; James G. Macallister, John M. Connor, Jr., A. C. Semple, Robert Robertson, V. T. Hammer, Arthur M. Kurts and Ralph Goldstone.

The long-distance record among visitors is held by Max Schulman, well-known dealer, who came all the way from Amsterdam, Holland (to the United States, not especially for the show).

Henry Schuhmacher, accompanied by Mrs. Schuhmacher, of Roslindale, Mass., stayed at our booth for quite some time on Friday and Saturday. They wanted to get pointers for the Boston Hobby Show, which will be held in the fall.



The Rockefeller Center Hobby Show Medal.

Final result up to closing time of the Show (not including later results by mail): 8 memberships, 22 subscriptions and 42 sample copies, reaching a total of 72 people interested in numismatics and The Numismatist.

The show closed promptly at 11 P. M. It took the team removing the exhibits just one hour to dismantle everything, leaving behind nothing but the cases and the back drop.

The clean-up squad was composed of those who had done heroic work behind the counter at different times throughout the Show, and a final vote was taken that the Show had been a great success and that all those who had taken part in it were amply repaid for their efforts by the fun they had. It developed a fine "esprit de corps" among all New York numismatists.

WISMER PAPER MONEY EXHIBIT AT STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Delayed a day to allow time to insure the money against theft, currency issued from 1789 to 1866 by Pennsylvania banks and bankers went on exhibition in the Pennsylvania State College Library.

The outmoded money is in the D. C. Wismer Pennsylvania bank note collection and ranges from three-cent bills through such odd amounts as six and a quarter cents, twelve and a half cents, twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and \$3 to \$3000 and £2000 sterling.

The exhibition of the collection, assembled by the Hatfield numismatist whose name it bears, was delayed a day awaiting arrival of an insurance investigator from Pittsburgh. A \$1000 theft insurance policy was obtained, although the old bills have no present monetary value.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

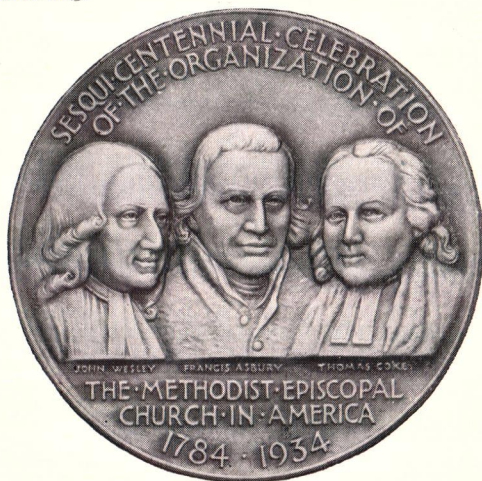
COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1933.

	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Denver.
Double Eagles	445,500	—	—
Eagles	312,500	—	—
Half Dollars	—	1,786,000	—
Oregon Trail Half Dollars	—	—	5,250
Cents	14,360,000	—	6,200,000

MEDAL FOR M. E. CHURCH SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

An illustration of the medal adopted by the Sesqui-Centennial Joint Commission is shown herewith. The medal will be used to celebrate the sesqui-centennial of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which occurs in 1934.

John R. Sinnock, chief engraver of the United States mint, was the designer of the piece. He is a prominent sculptor and has executed many Government medals, including the Thomas Edison Congressional Medal of Honor and the Presidential medals of Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt. His recent medal, *Vanguard of a Nation*, designed for the New York State Historical Association and commemorating the Revolutionary War, has been purchased by the French Government and placed in the permanent collection of the Luxembourg.



The portraits of John Wesley, Francis Asbury and Bishop Thomas Cooke are modeled in relief on the obverse. On the reverse is depicted the sending of Freeborn Garrettson from the preliminary meeting at Barratt's Chapel to summon the preachers from the South to the Christmas Conference. Bishop Cooke wrote in his journal: "Garrettson rode away like an arrow to summon the preachers."

It is through the courtesy of Charles F. Eggleston, chairman of the Methodist Episcopal Commission on Sesqui-centennial Celebration, that *The Numismatist* is able to illustrate this medal.

The medals are struck in bronze, one and one-half inches in diameter, by the Medallie Art Company of New York. Copies 2½ inches are obtainable of Jennings Hood, S. E. corner 13th and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, \$2.50, postage 10c.; 1½ inches—25c each, postage 5c., 4 for \$1.00 postpaid.

Book Reviews

THE DATE OF THE ROMAN DENARIUS AND OTHER LANDMARKS IN EARLY ROMAN COINAGE. By H. Mattingly and E. S. G. Robinson. (Extract from the Proceedings of the British Academy, Vol. 18). Published in America by Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, 59 pages, 3 plates, \$2.00.

It is not uncommon to hear of some book spoken of as "revolutionary," for many works appear that attempt to overthrow some larger or smaller theory that has come to be accepted as historical truth. But the appearance of a book which not only attempts to upset a long-received theory, but which proves upon examination to be at least in great degree immediately successful, is an event of such rarity that the reviewer is at first hardly willing to believe his eyes. But it is with such a book that we have to do here. Let me say at once that this joint production of two brilliant members of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum deals with a series of complicated problems. And it attempts to give very definite answers to some of these; answers that can only be checked by long future investigation. It would be absurd to suppose that all these conjectures will be fully borne out or that every new position assumed will prove tenable. But the book has a major thesis, and the new theory of Mattingly and Robinson on the beginnings of the Roman silver coinage is one that carries conviction upon its face, although it changes what we have always believed in a calm and thorough way.

We should, of course, remember that our knowledge of ancient coinage is based upon three classes of evidence: First, the coins that survive, considered for themselves; second, the evidence of finds, the relations between specimens that have been discovered together, and were associated in ancient times, together with all evidence on how and when they were deposited; third, literary evidence, that is, the remarks of ancient writers on history (or rarely the makers of inscriptions), who were, of course, not primarily numismatists. Our task is to make all the evidence harmonize, or if there are actually contradictions in the last kind of evidence, to choose what is to be preferred as most probable, and as best harmonizing with the coins, and the finds.

The arguments of Mattingly and Robinson are based on the careful but unprejudiced examination of all the evidence that has led to the assignment to 269 B. C. of the Roman denarius—the coin with the familiar types of helmeted female head and the two horsemen. It is not possible here to sum up all the arguments presented, for they are complex in an unusual degree. Let it be said that it involves preferring a statement of Festus to other received and contradictory literary authority—a just preference, in my opinion. And the final result is the conclusion that the earliest Roman silver coinage is not the denarius, but the quadrigatus—the silver coin with the beardless head of Janus and Jupiter in a four-horse chariot, which has been usually described as an issue for the Roman Campania. When an experienced numismatist reads this he at once wonders why he did not think of it before, it is so obviously a normal and probable theory. I may add that if this was true it makes plain why lead imitations of this coin have turned up, apparently dating from the Empire, probably used ceremonially—in which case an earliest type would be used. In addition they assume that the half of the quadrigatus was the victoriatus, and that this coin is ancestral to the quinarius. The survival of the type of the victoriatus as that of several first century B. C. quinarii strongly supports this view. But I am not yet satisfied that the victoriatus was not to a degree a separate commercial currency for export, since after all a double one with

types of the single one is known, and there have been finds of victoriati unminged with other coins.

Nor am I completely convinced that in setting the date of the sextantal bronze and denarius definitely at 187 B. C. our authors have assumed a position from which further study may not shake them. But when types, finds and literary evidence are all considered, it does seem that this book must convince us that these absolutely fundamental dates of Roman Republican coinage, and economic history, have been brought down to a generation later than was formerly accepted.

Any numismatic library, any library with pretensions to have what is fundamental to a study of Roman history, needs this pamphlet. Scholars are not supposed to live in an atmosphere of excitement. But when so profound and thought provoking a pamphlet as this comes out in our time, one can only quote the poet who said, in another connection entirely, "the sun bursts through in unlooked-for directions."

T. O. MABBOTT.

1232 Madison Ave., New York City.

THE MELOS HOARD OF 1907. By J. G. Milne. (Numismatic Notes & Monographs No. 62), New York, American Numismatic Society, 1934. iv, 19 pp. 50 cents.

In this little booklet, the distinguished Oxford numismatist treats from the historical point of view a hoard already published a quarter of a century ago by M. Robert Jameson. This was a find of nearly eighty silver didrachms of the Island of Melos. Most of these were of surprisingly varied types, and practically all new to students. Yet they were almost all in mint condition, and must have been issued not long before they were hidden.

Mr. Milne shows that the variation of the types indicates that a commercial coinage was planned, not the merely local currency of the small island; and that the types, indeed, like those of the electrum coinages of Cyzicus and other commercial mints, seem to be chosen partly as appealing to the other states in which it was hoped the pieces might circulate. Furthermore, the weights indicate a probable attempt to continue coinage on the standards of Aegina, a coinage which had just been put an end to by the Athenians—if the dating, largely on stylistic grounds is correct for the Melian hoard, as shortly before 416 B. C.

His explanation is that these pieces represent an attempt to supersede, at least in some corners of the world, the Athenian currency, by offering a new international coinage on a heavier standard, naturally to be preferred by those who took the trouble to weigh the pieces, and hardly to be rejected by the simpler users. Now that this coinage did not succeed in doing that, is evident from the extreme rarity of specimens in our time. Something put an end to this currency in short order, despite the elaborate plans made for it by the Melians (as indicated by the many dies prepared). It was the savage raid on, and practical extermination of, the Melians by the Athenians. The extreme cruelty of this has puzzled historians, Greek and modern. Mr. Milne suggests the offence of the Melians was not the mere failure to join the Athenian side in the great war in progress, but this attempt to cut in on the silver trade of the Athenians. The new argument is forcefully presented, and must certainly receive the serious consideration of historians, whether numismatists or not. Nobody trained numismatically will doubt that an international or commercial coinage was planned by the Melians, after reading this book. Whether he thinks this the chief, or at least a contributing cause for the enmity of Athens is another matter. But one feels that it probably was at least one of the causes of the disaster that overtook the islanders.

T. O. MABBOTT.

1232 Madison Ave., New York City.

A press dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that during the excavation of the ruins of an ancient church at the village of Sadovetz, near Plexna, an urn containing fifty-six gold coins and a beautiful necklace was found. The necklace is composed of crystals and emeralds. The coins are Byzantine and date from about 500 A. D., having on their face a cross.

MEDAL FOR THE MARYLAND TERCENTENARY.

The official medal of the Maryland Tercentenary Commission has been issued and placed on sale. The designs are by Hans Schuler, director of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, who was also the designer of the models for the Tercentenary commemorative half dollar to be issued in June. The medals are struck in bronze and measure $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. They were struck by the Medallie Art Company, New York City. (A specimen was received too late for illustration in this issue.)

The obverse shows Gov. Leonard Calvert in the foreground holding the instructions of Lord Baltimore, the color bearer on his left and a seated Indian to his extreme left, with the Ark, one of the ships on which the colonists sailed, in the background. To Governor Calvert's right are the colorful Capt. Thomas Cornwallis and Rev. Andrew White, S. J., the first historian of the colony. In the exergue, "1634." The reverse shows the head of the present Governor of Maryland, Albert C. Ritchie, below which is "Albert Cabell Ritchie, Governor." Below is the Maryland shield between two scrolls bearing the dates "1634" and "1934." Surrounding in bold lettering is "Tercenary of Maryland." The medals are on sale at \$1 each. The office of the Maryland Tercentenary Commission is at 902 Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

AN INCUSE STAR ON EAGLE CENT OF 1857.

While attending the New York Hobby Show I wandered over to the A. N. A. booth. The display was interesting, but why didn't The Numismatist give it a bit of advance publicity? There was at the booth an elderly gentleman who made anyone asking questions feel right at home. He suggested I write The Numismatist concerning a coin I have. The following are its specifications. Can any of your readers help me?

Small flying eagle, one cent copper-nickel, of 1857, with a six-pointed star over the eight in date. The star I am positive was not placed after the coin was minted. Will you be kind enough to publish this letter in hopes of shedding some light on this coin?

JAMES A. NICOLETTI.

71 Lefferts Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUSEUM GETS COIN COLLECTION.

An important coin collection has recently become the property of the Witte Memorial Museum, at San Antonio, Texas. The collection was formed by William Chilton Maverick, of that city, who died about two years ago, and has been donated to the museum. It consists of about 2,000 pieces, and is a general collection. On account of limited room, a portion will be displayed each month.

COINAGE FOR APRIL, 1934.

The coinage for April, 1934, as reported by the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., is as follows:

Bronze—One cent, 5,460,000 pieces.

Coinage for foreign governments:

Ecuador—Silver, un sucre, 1,500,000 pieces.

ANOTHER COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR AUTHORIZED.

Press dispatches state Congress has passed a bill authorizing the coinage of 500,000 half dollars commemorating the 100th anniversary of the admission of Arkansas to the Union. A bill for a half dollar on the anniversary of the birth of Daniel Boone has been introduced in the House.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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ONTARIO—R. W. THOM, Box 750, Collingwood, Ont., Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SECRETARIES FOR THE A. N. A.

The list of District Secretaries for the A. N. A. is being revised and the above are the appointments made to the present. As additional appointments are made they will be included in the list.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 1, 1934.

- 4451 Hayward S. Houghton, 36 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
 4452 Robert W. Robinson, 138 West 13th Street, New York, N. Y.
 4453 August Hartkorn, Sr., P. O. Box 146, Hawthorne, N. Y.
 4454 Morton Stark, 690 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 4455 Roy Hill, 220 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
 4456 Walter F. Allgeyer, P. O. Box 192, Newark, N. J.
 4457 P. O. Seiser, 196 Harborview Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.
 4458 George S. Mayer, 3522 Southern Blvd., Youngstown, Ohio.
 4459 Beery Wenger, 708 High Street, Newark, N. J.
 4460 Fred W. Bernet, 86 Park Place, Newark, N. J.
 4461 Miss Mary C. Dwan-Power, 39 Belgrave Square, London, S. W. 5, England.
 4462 Michael Rost, 7471 McClure Avenue, Swissvale, Pa.
 4463 Dr. J. Ralph Jacoby, 299 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 4464 Homer V. Smith, P. O. Box 209, Georgetown, Texas.
 4465 Clark F. Bennett, 49 North Main Street, Mayfield, N. Y.
 4466 Roydon Burke, 284 Adams Street, Quincy, Mass.
 4467 Edward J. Siegel, 90-94 Junius Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4468 Dominic A. Trotta, 391 East 149th Street, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
 4469 A. Berger, Care Capitol National Bank, Sacramento, Cal.
 4470 J. A. Walsh, 126 York Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.
 4471 Edgar G. Peters, 1224 East 146th Street, East Cleveland, Ohio.
 4472 John L. Vaughan, 106 Division Street, Oil City, Pa.
 4473 J. Norman Crosby, P. O. Box 92, Devon, Conn.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 10, 1934. If no objections are received prior to July 1, 1934 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the July issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
Charles J. Knabenschuh (United States Coins), 212 Grafton Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.	Harvey L. Hansen Ernest R. Wernstrom
Clarence I. Grover (General), 14 Vine Street, Shickshinny, Pa.	Robert K. Botsford Nelson T. Thorson
Robert Bauer (General), 122 Fifth Avenue, Room 211, New York, N. Y.	Joseph Barnet Harry T. Wilson
Abraham Koshoff (United States and Foreign Coins), 2417 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Joseph Barnet Harry T. Wilson
Samuel Pantiel (United States Coins), 3134 36th Street, Long Island City, N. Y.	Joseph Barnet Harry T. Wilson
V. M. Stone (U. S. Commemoratives and Gold Dollars), Care J. E. Davis, Trainmaster, Room 206, Union Pacific Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah	C. F. Clarke Harry T. Wilson
Charles Buckalew (General), 2407 Tatnall Street, Wilmington, Del.	Frank G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
Rev. Mark K. Trexler (U. S. Coins and Fract. Currency), 1007 Elizabeth Avenue, Laureldale, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
E. F. Colboch (General), 647 14th Street, Bowling Green, Ky.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
J. R. Talbert, D. M. D. (American and Foreign), P. O. Box 511, Beaverton, Ore.	Joseph Woerndle Harry T. Wilson
Louis Rosenberg (General), 869 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Joseph Barnet Harry T. Wilson
O. Alteres (General), 228 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Joseph Barnet Harry T. Wilson
Alfred L. Hodes (U. S. and Foreign Gold Coins), 65 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Dunbar D. Scott (United States and Foreign), 191 Oxford Street, Hartford, Conn.	George W. Merrow George S. Godard

Edward Roy Giberson (Coins and Currency), 6323 Van Dyke Avenue, Detroit, Mich.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Maj. William F. S. Root (Latin American and U. S. Coins), 68 Adams Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
B. F. McGuckin (United States Gold), 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Roland L. De Haan Moritz Wormser
Warren E. Hertenstein (Commemorative Half Dollars), Wayland, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Percy A. Maschwitz (Farthings), Care The Sparton Refining Co., Shreveport, La.	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Lauren K. Reddell (United States Cents), 258 Walker Street, Waupun, Wis.	John Zug Harry T. Wilson
L. E. Thompson (United States Coins), 31 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
John S. Davenport (United States Coins), 24 Argyle Park, Buffalo, N. Y.	Rollo E. Gilmore Harry T. Wilson
Abraham Celender (General), 190 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Morris Klaif Joseph Barnet
Zoltan Huth (General), 92 Speedway Avenue, Newark, N. J.	Joseph Barnet Harry T. Wilson
Lewis K. Ferguson (United States Coins), 233 Sheldon Avenue, Ames, Iowa	Harry T. Wilson J. Henri Ripstra
Herbert C. Sinnott (United States Coins), 50 Thomas Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.	Vernon L. Brown Moritz Wormser
Moe H. Scher (General), 1025 Boynton Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Joseph Barnet Moritz Wormser
Heyman Hagedorn (Gold Coins), 306 Parkway, Greensboro, N. C.	Julius Guttag Moritz Wormser
Hans H. Hanson (U. S. Coins and Currency), 189 Parmelee Avenue, Hawthorne, N. J.	O. T. Sghia Moritz Wormser
Fred Spanierman (Coins, Medals and Decorations), 136 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser Joseph Barnet
H. A. Hagen (United States Coins), 15 Everett Avenue, Ossining, N. Y.	Louis S. Werner Moritz Wormser
Herbert O. Lindhe (Rare U. S. and early American), Sutherlin, Ore.	Carl J. Wicklund Harry T. Wilson
Leonard L. Stearns (General), 1111 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.	Herbert E. Rowold Harry T. Wilson
William R. Peer (American and Foreign), 1503 North 35th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.	George Kodin Harry T. Wilson
Omaha Coin Club, A. J. Pilmaier, Secy., 2108 South 35th Street, Omaha, Neb.	Nelson T. Thorson V. H. Rathsack
Asher Kleinman (General), 136 West 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.	Joseph Barnet Harry T. Wilson
James A. Nicoletti (United States Coins), 71 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Joseph Barnet Harry T. Wilson

Changes of Address.

Douglas D. Horton, from 40-18 Murray Street, Flushing, L. I., N. Y., to 39-18 150 Place, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

W. Louis Casler, from 2053 South Corona Street, Denver, Col., to 1126 Lafayette Street, Denver, Col.

Karl B. Diehl, from 127 East Fifth Street, Reno, Nev., to Care B. F. Gilman, Senator Hotel, Second Street, Reno, Nev.

Costa Pandelides, from Care S. Oppenheimer & Co., 466 Washington Street, New York, N. Y., to Care S. Oppenheimer & Co., 110 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

Charles H. Spencer, from The Buckingham, St. Augustine, Fla., to Hotel Del Prado, 5307 Hyde Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

MR. BRISLEY NEW DISTRICT SECRETARY FOR MICHIGAN.

Upon recommendation of the Detroit Coin Club, Charles L. Brisley, of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed District Secretary of the A. N. A. for Michigan.

All Roads Lead to Cleveland, August 18 to 23

All roads lead to Cleveland, where the Western Reserve Numismatic Club will be host for the 1934 convention of the American Numismatic Association, August 18 to 23.

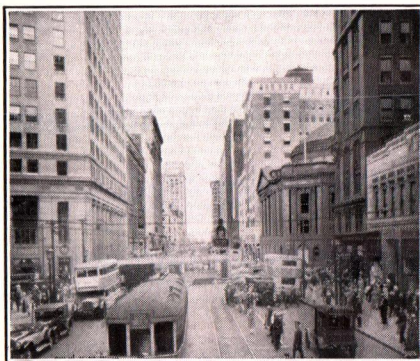
The convention headquarters will be the Carter Hotel, a short two-minutes' walk from Cleveland's famous Euclid avenue and near the center of the theater and shopping district.

The Rainbow Room of the Carter Hotel has been reserved for exhibits. It is the hope of the committee that the exhibit at the August gathering will be the largest and most representative that has ever been displayed at any annual convention. They urge every delegate to bring a display. The size of the collection is not important. They want your exhibit, whether it be 15 coins or 500. Adequate space will be provided in the way of cases for every exhibitor.

The program committee is busy with the plans which will make your visit at Cleveland one to be remembered. Important announcements will appear next month.

Cleveland Founded in 1796.

Cleveland was an isolated trading post on the Western Reserve frontier when in 1796 Moses Cleaveland laid out the public square, which had been purchased a year earlier by the Connecticut Land Company for \$1.76. The 42-story Terminal Tower now rises 708 feet, facing the spot where a little



Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Looking East.

cluster of log cabins nestled in a small clearing carved out of the wilderness. Moses Cleaveland reported to his employers that he believed "the child is now born who may live to see that place as large as old Wyndham."

Cleveland's trade relations with the world are as international as the interests of the general coin collector. Australians drive motor trucks which they buy in Cleveland. China purchases blast-furnace equipment here. The mines of South Africa, the Andes, Chile and Bolivia are furnished with materials by Cleveland manufacturers. Paint is shipped to Italy and twist drills to China. Cleveland-built tractors cultivate sugar cane in Mauritius and haul timber in the heart of the Belgian Congo.

These Places Will Interest Visitors.

Museum of Natural History—The Museum of Natural History has displays of Ohio birds, specimens of fossil fishes 400,000 years old, insects, African, Indian and Eskimo material and a number of natural habitat groups. One of the most interesting collections in the museum was secured by the Blossom expedition to the South Atlantic Ocean in 1925-26. The schooner Blossom during its two-and-a-half-year cruise of exploration crossed the Atlantic four times, traveled 20,000 miles, touched three continents and scores of little-known, scientifically rich islands.

Airport—Cleveland's 100-acre airport is one of the largest municipally owned aviation fields in the country. The port has twelve hangars and the average ship movement is 3500 per month. Visitors to the Airport at night may see planes landing and leaving by the light of a 500,000,000 candle-power floodlight.



Garfield Memorial, Cleveland.

Terminal Tower—The dominant unit of the Terminal Group is the Terminal Tower, which rises to a height of 708 feet above the concourse level of the Union Station. The observation room on the forty-second floor affords a splendid panoramic view of the city. Binoculars and high-powered telescopes during clear weather bring into view localities 25 miles from the city.

All Roads Lead to Cleveland.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.

Deaths

PIERRE O. TREMBLAY.

Numismatic and antiquarian circles in Montreal mourn the passing of P. O. Tremblay, curator of the Chateau de Ramezay Museum and eminent authority in the field of numismatics, Indian relics and church ornamentation of the Province of Quebec. His collections of Joan of Arc medals, and of original Papal medals, the latter dating from the tenth century to the present time, were regarded as the finest and most complete on this continent. His death occurred on April 6th, following an illness of two weeks. He was in his 71st year.

For over forty years he had been prominently identified among Canadian coin collectors, and during his time amassed and disposed of several notable collections. He was an early member of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, having joined in November, 1892. He was appointed curator in 1915, and subsequently vice-president and life governor of the society.

He became a member of the American Numismatic Association in 1899, his number being 112. He attended the Buffalo convention in 1901, those in Montreal in 1909 and 1923, and again in Buffalo in 1930. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the A. N. A. in 1902, 1903 and 1904, and held the office of Second Vice-President during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

Mr. Tremblay was a typical French-Canadian gentleman, courteous, cultured and refined. He was a born antiquarian in temperament, and his knowledge in this select sphere of study was keen and finely cultivated. He was a historian as well, deeply versed in Canadian history especially, and was one of the editors of the Antiquarian Journal, published annually by the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

His funeral was very largely attended by the members of the various fraternal and charitable organizations with which he was connected. Among those in the cortege were to be noted the leading antiquarians of the city. These included Dr. W. D. Lighthall, honorary president, and Victor Morin, president, Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, Montreal; Dr. W. H. Ather-ton, E. Z. Massicotte, Lt.-Col. W. E. Lyman, S. W. Ewing, Pemberton Smith, Lionel E. Judah, Donald A. Angus, Robert R. Brown, Aegidius Fauteux, L. A. Cantin, Thomas O'Dowd, L. A. Renaud, Emile Vaillancourt, B. de La Bruère, Joseph Renaud and John Loye.

FOSTER LARDNER.

While taking part in an entertainment at the Elks' Auditorium in Providence, R. I., on May 17, Foster Lardner, of West Barrington, R. I., was seized with a heart attack and died. The audience was composed of about 400 members of the Providence Engineering Society, and Mr. Lardner had just walked on the stage and announced that he would entertain them with some new feats of magic when he suddenly collapsed and fell to the floor. The audience was at first surprised and amused, but was later shocked when it learned that Mr. Lardner had been fatally stricken. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Lardner had been a collector and a member of the A. N. A. for many years, and several years ago served as a member of the Board of Governors. His collecting specialty was the large copper cents and half cents in the highest state of preservation.

Although he made no pretensions of being more than an amateur, he was exceptionally clever as a sleight-of-hand performer. On more than one occasion he had entertained members of the A. N. A. in this diversion at its annual conventions, and he was in demand in his home city as an entertainer. He also frequently delivered lectures, one of which was on the "Passion Play," which he had witnessed at Oberammergau several years ago.

Most of his life he had been identified with the theatrical profession and for many years was manager of the Albee Theater in Providence. In his younger years he had been an actor. His training as an actor, coupled with his affability and natural gentleness and courtesy, made him an outstanding figure at A. N. A. conventions, of which he attended a number. His death will be greatly regretted in numismatic circles.

EFFIE J. KOHLER.

One of the saddest A. N. A. post-convention stories we have been called upon to record has its climax in the death of Mrs. Effie J. Kohler, widow of Rudolph Kohler, which occurred at her home, 55 Tiemann Place, New York City, on May 8. Mr. Kohler died January 23, notice of which appeared in our March issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Kohler attended the Chicago convention of the A. N. A. last August and both were enjoying their usual good health. They had accommodations at the Congress Hotel. Upon their return to New York Mrs. Kohler became ill, and her ailment was diagnosed as amoebic dysentery, the symptoms of which were similar to many other cases of illness which developed among visitors to the World's Fair from all parts of the United States, and particularly those who stopped at the Congress Hotel, and a number of which have since proved fatal. Mrs. Kohler had been seriously ill most of the time since, a part of the time in a New York hospital. In April she had shown considerable improvement and was permitted to return home. On May 8 she had almost finished supper when she suffered a heart attack and died within a few minutes. Mr. Kohler died in his sleep on January 23, before Mrs. Kohler was taken to the hospital. His death is not believed to have had any connection with his visit to Chicago, but a number of his friends believe it was induced by a severe attack upon him by thugs who entered his office on November 11 and beat him severely about the head after robbing him of a number of coins.

Funeral services for Mrs. Kohler were held at the home. Interment was at Towanda, Pa., beside Mr. Kohler.

For several years Mr. Kohler was in the coin business at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, which since his death has been conducted by his estate.

WILLIAM HARTMAN WOODIN.

After an illness of several months, William H. Woodin, former Secretary of the Treasury, industrialist, banker, composer and numismatist, died in New York City on May 3 of an infection of the throat. He was in his 66th year. He had been a member of the A. N. A. for several years. He served as Secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt administration from March 4, 1933, to November 16, when, upon his request, he was granted a leave of absence on account of illness. He went to Tucson, Arizona, to recuperate, and on January 1, 1934, resigned his Cabinet position. Later he returned to his home in New York, and on April 2 was taken to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, where he died a month later. (A sketch of Mr. Woodin's career was published in the April, 1933, issue of The Numismatist.)

Letter From President Thorson to Mrs. Woodin.

Mrs. William H. Woodin,
2 East 67th St., New York City.

Dear Madame—The American Numismatic Association wishes to convey to you and your family its deep sympathy and to offer its condolence in your great loss. Mr. Woodin was one of our distinguished and active members for many years. His sympathetic interest for our Association's welfare and the late official guidance given our fraternity will always be a fond memory. Respectfully,

NELSON T. THORSON,
President of the A. N. A.

Omaha, Neb., May 4, 1934.

CALL FOR A. N. A. NOMINATIONS.

Members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby requested to exercise their privilege, granted in Article 4 of our by-laws, by nominating candidates for the elective offices of the association.

The officers to be elected at the next convention, which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18 to 23, inclusive, at the Carter Hotel, are the following: President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian-Curator, Chairman of the Board of Governors and four members of the Board of Governors.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill., will receive nominations up to July 18, 1934, for listing on the official ballots. Nominations made after that will be received until noon of the second day of the convention.

Inasmuch as the activities of the association are continually increasing, the Board of Governors urge the members to give serious thought to the selection of their candidates and nominate men well qualified to serve if they should be elected.

HARLEY L. FREEMAN,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 10, 1934.

(Editor's Note—In connection with the above call for nominations for A. N. A. officers, members are advised that nominations sent direct to The Numismatist cannot be published. They should be sent to the General Secretary, who will cause them to be published. By following the letter and the spirit of the by-laws, disappointment and misunderstanding may be avoided.)

LETTER FROM PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

President Thorson, of the A. N. A., has received the following letter from Gilbert S. Perez, District Secretary for the Philippine Islands, and a prominent member of the Philippine Numismatic Society:

"The present depression and the gold embargo have both hit local collectors rather hard. We have been able to hold our own; that is, what be-

longs to us, but we had to work. We held a banquet and invited the one in charge of the recall of gold to meet with us, and when he saw our exhibits—cinquantins, series of old Spanish onzas, and the medal which we struck to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Brabant (present King of Belgium)—he thought better of us.

"Nearly all of us, except the persistently wealthy members of our local society, have had to retrench, but you would have been pleased to see the group of Filipinos, Americans, Japanese and Spaniards at our banquet table.

"We still meet monthly and still have exhibits. At the last meeting Dr. Bantug was elected president and I was elected vice-president. I am going to try to send the cards to as many as I believe will be interested.

"With best wishes for a successful numismatic year with at least one commemorative half dollar issued."

OMAHA COIN CLUB ORGANIZED.

A meeting was called for May 6, 1934, at the home of Nelson T. Thorson, President of the A. N. A., 1106 North 56th St., Omaha, Neb., for the purpose of organizing the Omaha Coin Club. The meeting was held in Mr. Thorson's den. What a splendid surrounding! Everything you expect a collector to have was there, but no time could be spent in viewing all the things of interest, for we were there for a purpose. We elected the follow-



The New Omaha Coin Club.

Back row (left to right)—A. J. Pierson, H. S. Olds, A. G. Blaufuss, H. H. Smith, V. H. Rathsack, W. F. Hendricks, James L. Way, J. P. Cleland. Middle row—Orris E. Bradford, Mrs. Bradford, Miss Evelyn Bloom, Nelson T. Thorson, Miss Edith Tobitt, Mrs. Thorson, Mrs. Stanley Mead. Front row—A. J. Pilmaier, Kenneth L. Hunt, A. P. Ford, Stanley J. Mead.

ing officers for one year: President, Nelson T. Thorson; secretary, A. J. Pilmaier; treasurer, V. H. Rathsack. The next business was a motion for the club to join the A. N. A., which was carried unanimously. A photographer was on hand and pictures were taken indoor and outdoor, which were published the following day in the evening edition of the city's largest newspaper.

A committee was appointed to draft by-laws for the new club. The librarian of the Omaha Public Library was elected an honorary member, and

Miss Tobitt addressed the club and offered us an ideal meeting place, which will be the room at the library occupied by the Byron Reed collection of coins. What better background for a meeting place could be wished? The first Friday evening of each month was selected as the meeting night.

Upon adjournment Mrs. Thorson was awaiting us with an enjoyable luncheon. The cool and delightful refreshments served by her made us forget the extremely hot weather.

The following 15 were made charter members of the club: A. J. Pierson, H. S. Olds, W. F. Hendricks, A. G. Blaufuss, H. H. Smith, J. P. Cleland, A. P. Ford, Kenneth L. Hunt, Nelson T. Thorson, A. J. Pilmaier, V. H. Rath-sack, all of Omaha; Stanley J. Mead, of Ida Grove, Iowa; James L. Way, of Lincoln, Neb.; J. A. Danielson, of Oakland, Neb., and Orris C. Bradford, of Murdock, Neb.

Since the organization we have received a number of applications for membership, so watch us grow from now on.

A. J. P.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER.

Well, the years do roll around, and despite the fact that the Wall Street Journal has not definitely stated that complete recovery has taken place, the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society could not be kept from celebrating their 19th birthday with a dinner. This time President Wernstrom and the program committee, headed by Roy Hill, decided we would hold the jollification at Kelly's Tavern, on Geary Boulevard, in San Francisco. So there the members and their guests gathered on the evening of April 25th, with good appetites and a legal thirst. We were comfortably settled in a room on the second floor and the salad was devoured amidst the welcome talk which President Wernstrom asked Secretary Hansen to coin for the members.

No set series of talks had been prepared, therefore, while everyone was unprepared, no one refused to do their share while the various courses were handed around. Mr. Wilson gave an interesting talk about a recent trip to Boulder Dam. Mr. Wyman spoke on dogs, movie stars and numismatics. One interesting point that he brought forth was his pleasure in meeting dealers and collectors, who while not refusing to collect rarities, could find interest in the commoner things as well. This brought forth a discussion of the type of dealers in numismatics which we could build up by our patronage and the guidance we could give them in indicating the type of material and the kind of service we would want.

President Wernstrom gave the 19th anniversary talk, and a good one, too. He always knows what is good for the collecting fraternity and new ideas are always gathered from his talks. Others also had some things to say, but principally we came to eat and drink. The food was fine and the good California wine washed it down in great style.

After we had all had our fill and the evening drew to a close the business meeting was called to order, and after that, well we just stayed around some more, to talk and feast our eyes on Mr. Jakobsen's fine display of U. S. coins.

Already President Wernstrom is laying plans for the 20th anniversary dinner next year, and unless I miss my guess it will be worth while for A. N. A. members from far and wide to join us at the bulging table.

Once again a milestone has been passed and it is acknowledged that Founder Farran Zerbe did a good job back in the days of 1915.

H. L. H.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at the Y. M. C. A. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1562 Westview Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1055 East 232d St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. William R. Tait, Secretary, 586 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Jack E. Bishop, Secretary, 318 Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 6421 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Monday of each month. R. W. Robinson, Secretary, 18 Pine Street, New York City.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starratt's Netherland Plaza Hotel, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Oliver H. Griffin, Secretary, 2724 Westerville Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. V. Parker, Secretary, 6004 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. A. M. Livingston, Secretary, 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Kansas City Art Institute. Frank C. Ross, Secretary, 15 East 62d St., Kansas City, Mo.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Miss Gladys D. Wade, Secretary, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paulhus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha Public Library. A. J. Pilmaier, Secretary, 2108 S. 35th Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 509, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Municipal Museum. Joseph B. Harzinski, Secretary, 9 Arlington St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Ernest Spoford, Secretary, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Paul S. Burns, Secretary, 2012 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts. N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets third Friday of each month at the Home Saving and Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 519 Garfield Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—305th regular meeting, May 11th, E. T. Newell, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Boyd, Brown, Deas, Gutttag, Holzman, Housel, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Kusterer, Dr. Mabbott, Macallister, Marx, Morris, Newell, Renaud, Robertson, Sinnett, Simons, Smith, Stein, Swanson, Tait, S. F. Telleen, Wade, Wood, Wormser, Zerbe and Zug, and as guest, F. W. Crane.

A paper was read by Thomas F. Morris, "United States Certificates, Series of 1896." This paper will be published elsewhere in The Numismatist. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Morris for his very instructive and interesting paper and exhibit.

The topic for the evening was "Coins, Medals and Tokens Relating to Lafayette." Exhibits were as follows:

Howland Wood: Mr. Wood spoke extemporaneously on the topic of the evening and exhibited 32 medals of Lafayette.

Dr. Thomas O. Mabbott: Dr. Mabbott exhibited 3 Lafayette medals.

F. C. C. Boyd: 69 medals and 3 silk badges.

W. B. Housel: German prison camp notes of the World War, special types, according to religious faith of prisoners. Brilliant proof specimens of 3c. silver, 3c. nickel, 2c. bronze and 5c. nickel.

M. F. Kortjohn: Three frames containing complete series of 2 and 3 cent pieces, copper-nickel, two-cent piece and a one-cent pattern with head of a three-cent nickel.

R. S. Holzman: 26 bronze medals, made by Roussel in 1711, illustrating incidents in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.

The membership committee reported favorably on the applications of Herbert Sinnett, 50 Thomas Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Martin F. Kortjohn, 2785 University Ave., Bronx, New York. Both were unanimously elected.

The secretary reported the death of our distinguished honorary member, William H. Woodin, and the death of Mrs. Rudolph F. Kohler, widow of Rudolph Kohler. The secretary sent suitable floral pieces to the funerals and the expenditures were authorized.

The secretary also reported the receipt of a communication from our member, Shepard Pond. Mr. Pond extended greetings to all the members of the club and also enclosed copy of a paper that was read in December, 1932, at the Boston Numismatic Society by Horace L. Wheeler, entitled "When Artists Made Money," this being on the same subject as the paper read by Mr. Morris this evening.

The secretary reported that the Fifth Annual Tri-State Coin and Stamp Convention was to be held at Jamestown, N. Y., on June 15th and 16th, 1934. The president appointed J. G. Macallister to represent the club at this convention.

It was decided that the topic for the June meeting be a paper to be read by Farran Zerbe, entitled "False Coins," and the exhibition of United States half dimes, dimes and twenty-cent pieces.

Mr. Zerbe, chairman of the publication committee, reported various news items relative to numismatics.

Mr. Newell then introduced our old friend from Montreal, L. A. Renaud, curator of the Antiquarian Society of Montreal. Mr. Renaud informed the club he was very glad to attend our meeting, and enjoyed it very much. He spoke of his visit with Henry Chapman at Philadelphia. Mr. Renaud was unanimously elected a member of the club.

The president then introduced F. W. Crane as our guest of the evening, Mr. Crane being a reporter on the New York Times. He informed the club that he had just started collecting coins of the Greek series, that he was very happy to have been with us and enjoyed the meeting very much.

The president called on Mr. Kortjohn and Mr. Sinnett, newly elected members, for a few remarks.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—237th meeting, April 5th. Members present: Messrs. Temple, Dworkowski, Dodd, Brisley, Noyes, Hoare, Fulton, Beck, Hubel, Needels, Eggert, Watson, Stehfest, Duff and Livingstone. Visitor, Cecil Betron.

The president reported that the club exhibit at the Detroit Historical Museum had been broken into and the commemorative half dollars, three gold coins and the type varieties of the regular issues had been stolen. The copper coins were not touched. Several broken-bank bills and Confederate bills were also taken. The loss is estimated at about \$125.

Mr. Noyes reported that bills had been passed authorizing commemorative coins of the Maryland Tercentenary and the Gadsden Purchase.

Mr. Dworkowski gave a very interesting discourse on the coins issued during the reign of the Polish kings. He had on display 130 coins portraying the various types of the period covering 300 years.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—238th meeting, April 19th. Members present: Messrs. Temple, Fulton, Kaller, Farnham, Dodd, Brisley, Stehfest, Kling,

Dworkowski, Hoare, Curto, Rapp, Noyes, Heath, Hubel, Beck, Dr. Renz, Brownlee and Livingstone. Visitor, Cecil Betron.

A letter from Mr. Thorson, President of the A. N. A., asking the recommendation of the members about the appointment of a District Secretary for Michigan. The A. N. A. members present unanimously endorsed Mr. Brisley for the position.

A communication was read from B. A. Seaby, Ltd., London, quoting prices on a new illustrated catalogue of the coinage of Great Britain and Ireland. Six members expressed their desire to have a copy and the secretary was instructed to obtain them.

Mr. Brisley reported that the Monroe Stamp and Coin Club would hold an exhibition in the High School on Monday, April 30th, and requested that as many go as possibly can. A motion that Mr. Heath be permitted to use three of our display cases for this occasion was carried.

Mr. Fulton suggested that the club buy a specimen of the Texas half dollar. There was some question in the minds of some of the members as to whether this was an official issue, and the secretary was requested to get information on this point.

Mr. Noyes gave an interesting talk on Leopold the Hogmouth, and had on display a number of coins of his reign from 1665 to 1695.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—161st meeting, April 23. The following members were present: Messrs. Hopkins, Mosher, Spaeth, Taylor, Paulson, Tracy, Schunke and Lloyd. Visitor, Mr. Wolsley.

A verbal report by the board of governors announced that no communications had been received in reference to a matter referred to them for further investigation. Mr. Mosher requested the board to submit a written report at the next meeting.

Mr. Hopkins distributed the 1928 token, the manufacture of which was recently completed in aluminum, the bill to be submitted at the next meeting.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mosher: Thirty different Oriental coins, largely from India and obscure parts of India.

Mr. Hopkins: B. N. A. tokens and a "depression" nickel.

Because of the small attendance the auction was suspended.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—April 17, E. P. Morgan, president, presiding. Ten members and one visitor were present.

E. P. Morgan and W. J. Warner were appointed as a committee to select the room for the annual exhibition.

S. L. Lucas, R. C. Knox and T. P. Fiske were elected to membership.

W. J. Warner read a paper, "Hints to Beginners."

Benjamin B. Dubose gave a talk on Confederate currency, with exhibits including all the rarities, after which the meeting was adjourned.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—May 1st, E. P. Morgan, president, presiding.

After a short period of appraising coins brought in by visitors, the meeting was called to order.

Ten members and three visitors were present.

The club decided to hold its annual exhibition at Davison-Paxon Company, in the Model Apartment, on May 18 and 19, from 9.00 to 5.30 o'clock. Should there be enough requests for a night exhibition, it will be held on the night of May 22 at the Henry Grady Hotel.

SYRACUSE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—43d meeting, April 10, Robert G. Evans, president, presiding. Eight members present and two visitors.

Mr. Evans stressed the point of increasing our membership list to fifty members by the first of January, 1935. Mr. Evans stated that our present membership list numbers 35, and that we should have no difficulty in making an increase.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clarke: Colonial and Continental currency.

Mr. Evans: Some very scarce State of Texas notes and a silver tetradrachm of Syracuse.

Mr. Bluestone: Rare New York State obsolete bank notes, the rarest being a \$5 note issued by the Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., in 1860.

Mr. Young: Some very scarce \$1 and \$3 gold pieces, uncirculated.

Mr. Donlon: A complete set of \$3 gold, uncirculated.

Mr. Burns: "Nickel Coins of the World," published in 1930, and appendix issued in 1933.

An interesting auction was conducted by Mr. Bluestone.

SYRACUSE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—44th meeting, April 24, Robert G. Evans, president, presiding. Members present were Messrs. Cook, Clarke, Burns, Evans, Donlon, Moses, Bluestone and Gumaer. Visitors, Mr. Chapman, of Baldwinsville; Mr. Lewis, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Webster. Application for membership was received from Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Donlon, president of the Utica Coin Club, invited the Syracuse members to attend its next meeting, May 1.

Mr. Evans spoke on "The Investment Value of Coin Collecting." He said: "Investors who have placed their money in coin collections during the past generation today have something which hasn't depreciated to a great extent, despite the worst depression in the country's history."

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Moses: A complete collection of large copper cents, fine to uncirculated.

Mr. Cook: Complete collection of commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Robert Lewis: An electrotype 1799 large copper cent and silver dollars in proof.

Mr. Evans: Fractional currency.

Mr. Burns: Rare fractional note, hand-signed, heavy fibre paper, Justice seated, red back. Also a complete set of the first issue fractional currency, both plain and perforated edge.

Our benefit auction was a success; fifteen dollars was realized on items donated by members. The proceeds will be used in expanding the future activities of the association.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—222nd meeting, March 28th. The following members were present: Messrs. Wernstrom, Wyman, Knabenschuh, Jakobsen, Wilson, Hicks, H. L. Hill, Webb, Roy Hill, De Selms, Thomson and Hansen. Guests, Messrs. Rudee and Waters. President Wernstrom requested Vice-President Thomson to take the chair for the evening.

Roy Hill announced the program committee's plans for the annual dinner, and the committee was ordered to proceed.

President Wernstrom reported progress for the special fund committee.

The program for the evening consisted of a most interesting talk on "California Medals" by R. A. Webb. His talk divided the medals pertaining to and issued in California in several well-defined groups and his exhibit contained a large number of the various medals.

President Wernstrom made an exhibit of coins of Ceylon, which allowed the members to view both the rarities and the more ordinary varieties.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—223rd meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Wernstrom at the close of the 19th annual banquet at Kelly's Tavern, 5616 Geary Street, San Francisco, on April 25th. The following members were present: Messrs. Wyman, Brandon, Roy Hill, Landecker, Wilson, DeSelms, Parrish, Kraft, Knabenschuh, Jakobsen, Webb, Jacobsen, Wernstrom and Hansen. Guests, Mrs. Kraft, Messrs. Norton and Gill.

President Wernstrom spoke regarding several plans for the Society, among them being the securing of new members and the problems in connection with junior members. He reported progress for the special fund committee.

Mr. Wyman, who had promised to provide a paper to be read, had failed to do so and was fined one frame and a paper for next time.

Messrs. Roy Hill and Hansen, who had also given a similar promise and made an attempt to give an extemporaneous paper, were each fined a quarter by President Wernstrom.

A. G. K. Jakobsen made a fine exhibit of United States coins and was much complimented for his effort.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The March meeting of the society was held by invitation of Caleb J. Milne, Jr., at his residence, 6611 Wissahickon avenue, on March 26, at 7 P. M. Present, 17 members and a number of guests.

Mr. Langenheim, Curator of Numismatics, submitted his report, and announced the following acquisitions: Given by Union Pacific System, aluminum token of Union Pacific Train; given by Genessee Motor Vehicle Company, brass token, 1933, thirty years of progress, Ford; given by General Motors Corporation, brass medal silvered, twenty-fifth anniversary (Geddes), 1933; G. M., brass medal, silvered, Twenty-fifth anniversary (Geddes). Bought by the society: Medal, 1933, World's Fair, American History; medal, 1934, Rochester, N. Y., 500th meeting (both bronze).

Mr. Ashbrooke, chairman of the library committee, reported progress.

The membership committee, Mr. Hearne, chairman, reported the Committee had acted favorably on the nomination of William H. Du Barry as a member. By a unanimous vote he was elected.

Mr. Milne made a short address in which he reported that the society was to adjourn after supper to the William Penn Charter School. A recess was then taken, when a buffet supper was served, and afterward the society went to the school, where interesting relics of the school as well as the equipment were inspected, and then interesting talks were given by Dr. Richard Mott Gummere and Alfred Scattergood. Mr. Morris and one or two other members mentioned interesting reminiscences brought to mind by the remarks of the speakers.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The stated meeting for April 23 was held by invitation of James Russell Harris and Sedgwick Kistler at 1804 DeLancey Place, President Langenheim in the chair. Present, 20 members and a number of guests.

Mr. Langenheim, as curator of numismatics, reported accessions by gift from: St. Louis Star-Times, reproduction in bronze of piece-of-eight, 1691; Oregon Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Ore., two bronze medals commemorative of its 25th anniversary.

Mr. Morris, historiographer, reported that Walter Wood, a life member, had died April 19.

The president presented a letter from Ernest Spofford, resigning as recording secretary. Mr. Ashbrook moved that Mr. Spofford's resignation be received with the greatest regret. Mr. Morris moved that Mr. Spofford be transferred to the life membership roll. Mr. Busch was elected recording secretary.

The meeting took a recess and were joined by a number of guests in listening to Edward Robins' address on "Some Old-time Philadelphia Authors."

The meeting then adjourned to enjoy social intercourse and the collation provided by the hosts.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—75th meeting, May 1. Members present included: Carey, Carlsen, Gilhousen, Haas, Harbeck, Kirkpatrick, Krachey, Laible, K. Lee, Mansbach, May, Misch, Pradeau, Sandaker, Dr. Smith, Tierney, Larson and Mitchell. Mrs. Lee and H. H. Grotthouse were guests. Mr. Mitchell was elected a member.

Dr. Harbeck, in introducing the speaker of the evening, spoke briefly on the different kinds of counterfeit coins; those intended to pass current, and those intended to be imposed upon the collector, such as Paduans, Beckers, etc.

Mr. Howell Purdue, Assistant United States District Attorney, spoke upon "Counterfeits and Counterfeiters," illustrating his talk with a half dozen counterfeit bills and as many more counterfeit coins, which were exhibits in counterfeiting cases shortly to be tried. It appears that coins are usually counterfeited in babbitt, a lead alloy which has a quite deceiving ring, and sometimes plated with gold or silver. The specimens shown included a counterfeit dollar made of lead, silver-plated; half dollar, quarter, dime and nickel denominations. The bills were \$100, two \$20, two \$10 and \$5. Some of them were so good looking as to be quite deceptive; one was actually a genuine bill—a \$1 silver certificate denomination—raised by hand penwork to \$10; the others were rank counterfeits. These are usually

made by photo-engraving from real bills; some, illustrated by one specimen, are made by hand-engraving—the bills being printed from plates made by these methods, of course—while a few are made by hand, like a free-hand painting. Needless to say, those which are well made by photo-engraving from a real bill are the hardest to tell; also never, however, does the counterfeiter attempt to reproduce the minute colored silk fibers scattered through the paper in the real bills, and a close examination will reveal their presence or absence. A “raised” bill can be easily told by complete examination; some of the letters or figures are almost certain to overlap the bordering, and the types naturally do not correspond to those used on the purported denomination.

The members examined the exhibits with considerable interest. After the meeting an auction was held, and a great many coins changed hands by auction or private sale.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—15th meeting, May 9th, President Kraus in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Klaif, Kraus, Mayfield, Schmidt, Shanahan, Snyderman and Tait. As guests, Messrs. Clark, Halloran, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Nicoletti, O'Hara, Presby, St. Martin, Sghia, Van Der Meer and Wolkowsky.

The secretary reported that the National Hobby Collectors' Show was a success as far as numismatics was concerned and that the A. N. A. and the coin clubs of Greater New York were deriving a great deal of benefit from it.

A communication from Mr. Wormser concerning the price of temporary loose-leaf binders for *The Numismatist* was read. A short discussion took place about the type of binder and its intended use.

Mr. Tait brought up for discussion the subject of the possibility of giving talks about coins over the radio. It is believed we could obtain a broadcast period on some radio station without cost and that we could then contact many amateur coin collectors who, for sheer lack of the necessary information about coins, clubs, books and magazines on the subject, are unable to go into the hobby in a more active manner. Messrs. Klaif and Tait volunteered to work on a committee to sound out the radio stations on the idea.

Mr. Wolkowsky was elected to membership.

Mr. Sghia spoke of the success of the coin exhibition at the A. N. A. booth at the National Hobby Collectors Show. He remarked that there were always far more visitors and inquiries at the A. N. A. booth than at any other booth in the show.

The president then greeted all our visitors, six of whom were a visiting delegation from the Bronx Coin Club.

Mr. St. Martin suggested that we might be able to get some banks to allow us to put some coin exhibits in their display windows. He pointed out that it would be a very appropriate display for a bank, would be very interesting to the general public, and would help the cause of numismatics. Mr. St. Martin entered his application for membership.

Mr. Kraus gave a fine talk about Czecho-Slovakian coinage, outlining the history of Czecho-Slovakia and exhibiting a nearly complete collection of that country's coins.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clark: Copper 1 fen of Manchukuo.

Mr. Knobloch: 1932 issue of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Kortjohn: Large holder of “Rainbow” cents.

Mr. Kraus: Czecho-Slovakia—2h, zinc; 5h and 10h, bronze; 20h, 25h and 50h, nickel-bronze; 1k and 5k, nickel; 5k and 10k, silver; 10k commemorative of 1928 with Masaryk on obverse; gold 1d and 2d of 1923; 2d, 5d and 10d of 1929; commemorative 1d, 2d and 4d of 1928 and 1929; 3d without date.

Mr. Mayfield: Large size, middle and small size Hebrew bronze coins.

Mr. Nicoletti: 1857 cent with a star punched above the date.

Mr. Shanahan: Bronze coins of Claudius Gothicus and Probus in Alexandria; bronze of Ptolemy IV; silver coins of Ptolemy VIII, and Cleopatra VII; souvenir coin of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

Mr. Snyderman: Pattern gold, size of Russian rouble, obv. head of Nicholas II and titles, rev. 37½ roubles-100 francs 1902; Polish broad thaler

of Sigismundus III of 1630 having Vasa shield in center of full coat-of-arms; Bolivia pirate gold $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ doubloons of Philip IV.

Mr. Tait: Various small size U. S. silver and gold coins.

Mr. Van Der Meer: Ducat of Amsterdam, 1672; two siege coins of Middleburg, 1573; gulden of West Friesland, 1793.

BRONX COIN CLUB—Eighth regular meeting, April 25th, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Clark, Dewey, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Sghia, Stein, Van Der Meer and Werner. Our guests of the evening were: Messrs. George H. Blake, John Lenker and Robert Williams.

Pamphlets entitled "Necessity Coins of the United States" were received from D. C. Wismer and distributed to the members present. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Wismer.

An interesting paper on "The Second Revolt of the Jews" was read by Mr. Stein.

As the topic for the evening was "Coins of countries beginning with the letter F, and United States half dimes," the exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Blake: A fine album of U. S. notes, a number of them bearing the serial number 1.

Mr. Clark: Coins of Finland and France; miscellaneous French medals, and a collection of war buttons, collar ornaments, etc.

Mr. Dewey: Half dimes, 1795, 1832, 1830 and 1862.

Mr. Lenker: Coins of the French colonies.

Mr. Sghia: Coins of France: Gold ecu of Louis XII, 1498-1515; ecu of Francis I, 1515-1547; 100 francs and 5 francs of Napoleon; silver, 12 five-franc pieces from 1649 to 1873, and a type series of one-franc pieces.

Mr. Stein: Ancient coins illustrating his paper.

Mr. Van Der Meer: A type collection of five-franc pieces and thirty small silver coins of France.

Mr. Werner: Two pattern half dollars by Longacre in silver and three by the same designer in copper, silver plated, pattern \$5 in copper, A.-W. 102, very rare.

Mr. Williams: A Pine Tree shilling and tetradrachms of Hadrian and Pergamus.

The by-laws of the club were suspended and Messrs. George H. Blake, George Hanson and John Lenker were unanimously elected to membership.

The Hobby Show was discussed, and members who will be in charge of the booth were given instructions by our president.

The emblem for the club's seal was again taken up and a very attractive portrait of Jonas Bronk was submitted by Mr. Dworkin as a design. This was turned over to a committee of three for approval.

It was decided that the topic for the May meeting is to be: "Coins of countries beginning with the letter G, and the five-cent nickel pieces of the United States."

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—April 25. The meeting was called to order by President Bigelow. Members present were Messrs. Miller, Drowne, Hill, Joyce, Morse, Roberts, Paul-hus, Bigelow, Parsons and Albert W. Morris, of Springfield, Mass.

After the business meeting Mr. Morris entertained the members with an exhibit of English gold coins of the seventeenth century, all of which were in almost uncirculated condition and exceedingly rare so fine; also a U. S. \$5 gold piece of 1795 in very fine condition; an exhibit of six stamp albums containing U. S. postage, revenue, air mail, postage dues, special delivery and commemoratives, also many varieties of Canada.

The entertainment was much enjoyed by all and Mr. Morris was given a rising vote of thanks. At our next meeting Mr. Drowne will exhibit.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—May 1st, President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Gaede, Laughlin, Hunt, Marks, Hall, Barker, Piper, Coatsworth and Gies.

Mr. Locker finished a very interesting talk on fractional currency which he started at the April meeting. He explained and exhibited many rare varieties. Everyone present was very much interested, and enjoyed it.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Marlier: Early examples of pieces-of-eight, from 1598 to 1755, Mexico and Peru, ten pieces.

S. F. Laughlin: Penny, Ireland, John I, A. D. 1199 (double struck); penny, England, Henry III, A. D. 1216-1272; penny, Scotland, Alexander III, A. D. 1249-1285; 8 reales, Mexico, Carolus III, 1806; early wireless message of July 22, 1908, Auguste Victoria to S. S. Cedric, in Marconi code.

Mr. Hunt: Eighteen Papal testoons, 1572 to 1707; Ancona testoon of Pius V.

Mr. Hall: Seventeen George Washington medals in bronze, including the Eccleston medal and two by Laura Gardin Fraser, and the Indian Peace medal.

Mr. Barker: English pattern farthings of Charles II, dated 1665; Roman denarius of Gordianus and first bronze of Hadrian.

Mr. Coatsworth: 6 California $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ souvenirs.

Mr. Gies: U. S. cents, six varieties of 1803, one with pointed 1, large 3; two varieties 1807 over 6, one with blunt 1 and small 7, the other with pointed 1 and large 7; 1811 over 10; and 1814 and 1821; national bank note, \$1, Niles, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1871, crisp; First National Bank, Clarion, Pa., July 1st, 1865; Marine National, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 15, 1875.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB—159th regular meeting, May 9th, Vice-President Spencer in the chair, with twenty-two members and guests present.

Letters were read from the Carter Hotel, from Foster Lardner and from Senator Bulkley regarding the proposed Connally bill. After some discussion on the latter letter it was decided to take no action at present.

A general discussion of convention entertainment was held and a number of suggestions were made.

Mr. Gibbs gave a very interesting talk about the stone money of the Island of Yap. Other members gave short descriptions of their exhibits, which were as follows:

Mr. Gibbs: Fei or stone money of Yap, weight 42 pounds.

Howard Gibbs, Jr.: U. S. Land Office grants issued under McKinley, Harrison, Taft and Wilson.

Mr. Windau: \$1 silver certificate, 1928, B series, with inverted reverse.

Mr. Spencer: Roman Republican bronze and silver.

Mr. Reidenbach: A series of very fine Roman second bronze; a bronze of Maecilius, counterstamped with stamp of Augustus, also with stamp of Tiberius; an interesting piece, MILIARIUM-SAECULUM of Emperor Philip, which was struck to commemorate the 1000th anniversary of the founding of Rome; also very fine bronzes of Augustus, Livia, Germanicus, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Titus and Domitian.

Mr. Gregor: Silhouettes of Washington and Lincoln, by Froese; medal of Franz Josef I and Wilhelm II in bronze; Virginia 1773 half cents, uncirculated; U. S. 1883 nickel, Liberty head type, with "cents," with die break on obverse; 1933 uncirculated half dollar, and some miniature Bibles.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—The 183rd meeting, May 2. Seventy members and guests were present. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra.

Dr. Skeen read letters relative to the new Alamo "Half Dollar," including one from the Director of the Mint, which stated that the coins had been authorized, but none would be issued until 1936.

The application of Mr. Walter H. White was read, subject to action at the June meeting.

The President announced the sudden death of Mr. Opalla, a former member of the Club.

Mr. Hewitt, Mrs. Miller and Mr. Barger made brief reports on preparations for exhibition night.

Mr. Rosholm, our librarian, announced the gift of "Nickel Coinages of the World" and a medal in pure nickel, the gift of the Mond Nickel Company, through Mr. Powills.

A club raffle was then held under the direction of Dr. Skeen. The winning numbers were held by Mrs. McBrien, Mr. Strubinger and Mr. Dudley.

Mr. Dunham presented the club with an exhibition case, for which he

was given a vote of thanks. Mr. Boyer was also given a vote of thanks for printing a list of our library books.

Mr. Rayson gave a very interesting talk on Maundy money, illustrating his talk with coins from his exhibit.

Dr. Rackus spoke on articles of primitive barter among the American Indians, illustrating his talk with abalone shell pendants, arrow points and Hudson Bay Fur Company traders' beads.

Upon motion of Mr. Sheldon the librarian was authorized to buy Adams and Woodin's "Pattern Coins," Valentine's "Half Dimes" and Scott's "Paper Money Catalog."

Mr. Frost spoke briefly on some new Irish issues recently on exhibit at the Irish Village at the Century of Progress.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Cederlund: An extremely rare eight-real piece of Morelos, dated 1812.

Mr. Boesel: Large gold certificates of \$20 and \$10 denominations.

Dr. Skeen: A collection of Buffalo nickels, complete but for one piece.

Mr. Josephson: Rupees from Indore and Baroda.

Mr. Davis: Northumbrian stycas and some early English pennies.

Dr. Rackus: Arrow points, abalone shell pendants, pipestone, Hudson Bay beads and other articles used by the Indians in barter.

Mr. Rayson: Maundy sets of English rulers from Charles I to George V, and a very fine farthing of Queen Anne dated 1714.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—May 10, eighth meeting. Present: Messrs Garrabrant, Spiro, Runyan, Chance, Prussing, Blaisdell, Husth, O'Malley, Wenger, Perkins, Wade, Capstick, Allgeyer, Frayne, Higbie, Dalley and Nettleship. Messrs. Tripple, Duffield and Jack Green attended as guests. President Nettleship appointed Mr. Chance secretary pro tem in the absence of Miss Wade.

Programs for the meetings were discussed, with the result that topics will be selected at the conclusion of each meeting for the subsequent one. For the meeting of June 14 the subject will be "U. S. Cents, 1793-1798."

Following a discussion of the matter, it was moved and passed that the governing body of the A. N. A. be notified that the New Jersey Numismatic Society respectfully suggests the name of C. F. O'Malley for consideration as District Secretary for New Jersey.

The president was empowered to appoint a membership committee whose duty it would be to act upon applications for membership at the meeting subsequent to the receipt of such applications, the recommendations of the committee to be accepted by the society.

It was suggested that members ascertain what numismatic collections throughout the State were available for inspection in order that these might be listed and a comprehensive directory published.

The meeting was turned over to Mr. Frayne, who read a well-prepared paper on Pistrucci's Waterloo medal, dealing with the subject from both an historical and an allegorical standpoint. A copy of the paper will be forwarded to The Numismatist for publication.

Mr. O'Malley auctioned a number of lots offered for sale by members.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—The Dallas Coin Club met April 26 with the following members present: Messrs. Chester Brooks, Murray Brooks, Butler, Bowman, Boozer, Conover, Holliday, Lloyd, McGlammery, Philpott, Schultz and Parker. Carl Raskin and John Robertson were visitors at the meeting.

Copies of the club's year-book were distributed among the members. There were many comments of appreciation and satisfaction concerning the book.

A motion was made and voted upon unanimously that the club express its appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Cassidy, who through his efforts made possible the printing of the year-book.

A motion was made and voted upon to send a copy of the club's year-book to each of the coin clubs listed in The Numismatist.

Mr. Butler, one of the newer members of the club, who has added more to the collections of the members than perhaps any other person, presented each member with a medal of aluminum showing the material used in the construction of the new Union Pacific train, also a pamphlet outlining the history of Texas under six flags.

The program for the evening was Texas Night. Mr. McGlammery, who was chairman, read a very interesting paper on Texas history.

Mr. Philpott had a very interesting exhibit, showing the different kinds of money that had circulated in Texas. This exhibit consisted of Treasury warrants, checks payable to bearer, Star bills, Houston notes, Douglas bills, land scrip, Texas bonds, Confederate currency, H. & T. C. Railroad checks, and druggist's scrip for 75c.

Chester Brooks exhibited several specimen of Texas land grants.

Mr. McGlammery and Mr. Butler exhibited several early history books of Texas, also early Texas school books.

After the exhibits the meeting was turned over to auction and trading.

MEDALLIC ART SOCIETY IN SWEDEN—The Swedes always have been interested in medallic art. Several learned academies in Sweden, among them the Swedish Academy of Letters, used to strike medals regularly, and many societies, firms and individuals followed the example. Now Sweden has its own medallic art society.

The Numismatic Society of Skane—Skanes Numismatiska Förening, as it is called in Swedish—which was organized in 1931 as a province society, has gone forward and has members all over Scandinavia and also in the U. S. A. At one of its recent meetings the society decided to organize itself as a medallic art society, of course without giving up its position as a numismatic society.

The society will strike one medal a year, and a specimen in bronze of the annual medal is to be presented to every member. For 1934 the society has decided to strike a medal in memory of the foundation of Malmöhus, a castle at Malmö, which was built 500 years ago by the Danish King Eric the Pommeran. The medal has been designed by the well-known sculptor, Alfred Ohlson. The size of the medal will be about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Scandinavian collectors in the U. S. A. who would be interested in being members of Skanes Numismatiska Förening are invited to correspond with the secretary, Erik Person, Mon Bijougatan 11a, Malmö, Sweden. The annual dues of the Society are Swedish kronor 5 (about \$1.33), postage extra.

CHASE BANK COIN SOCIETY—10th regular meeting, April 16th, Vernon L. Brown, president, presiding. The following members were present: Miss Gregory, Miss Gray, Messrs. Bates, Brown, Gause, Gaynard, Gurney, Ives, Nilson, Reuter, Sinnett, Telleen, and Zerbe. Guests were Messrs. Moritz Wormser and Andrew Semple.

After disposing of the general business the president announced that the American Legion Post of Georgetown, Texas, was issuing a commemorative centennial silver half dollar that would probably be released on April 20th, and that he would be glad to take orders for them. Mr. Brown then called on Mr. Wormser to tell the members about the Hobby Show to be held in the Rockefeller Center Building from April 25th to the 30th, inclusive. Mr. Wormser is to be in charge of the American Numismatic Association booth and would like to have the Chase Bank Coin Society participate in this endeavor and cooperate in whatever way possible. While the booth has been taken in the name of the American Numismatic Association, the various coin clubs in the metropolitan district, such as the New York Coin Club, the Brooklyn Coin Club, the New Jersey Coin Club, and the Westchester Coin Club, are cooperating with it to put numismatics over in a manner worthy of the subject. (The Hobby Show is now over and the society did participate in this endeavor. Several of its members spent some time at the booth and aided in distributing numismatic literature, and obtaining new members for the American Numismatic Association.)

When Mr. Wormser had finished telling the society about the Hobby Show the president introduced him again and said that Mr. Wormser had brought with him his wonderful collection of coins portraying women in numismatics. Mr. Wormser's collection consisted of beautiful gold and silver pieces, and he told many interesting stories about the queens and princesses pictured on the coins. Mary of Scotland, Queen Christina, and Catherine the Great, recently returned to public notice on stage and screen, were each represented by a coin, and Mr. Wormser said that a costume worn by Helen Hayes in her stage portrayal of Queen Mary was similar to

that shown on the Scottish coin. Some of the other interesting coins showed portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne, and Queen Victoria of England; Queen Wilhelmina of Holland; Queen Isabella of Spain, who helped to finance Christopher Columbus' expedition in 1492; Anne Salome, Countess of Salon of Essen, Germany (1660), known as the "Quaker Girl" because of her head-dress, costume, and pious countenance; Queen Lilliu-kalani of Hawaii (1891); and a beautiful Roman gold coin of Julia Domna (about 150 A. D.) showing her with a permanent wave that would make many a girl envious today.

After seeing Mr. Wormser's collection, the saying "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" takes on an extra meaning and significance. The members are indeed grateful to Mr. Wormser for attending the meeting and giving them the opportunity to see such a fine collection.

Mr. Zerbe then addressed the members and told them of some of his exposition experiences. He illustrated his remarks with pictures of some of the booths that he had had at various places. Mr. Nilson exhibited an interesting 2-daler copper coin of Sweden, dated 1680, and weighing about six pounds.

At the next meeting Mr. Zerbe will tell the society something about "False Coinage" and bring with him several examples of altered dates, re-strikes, etc.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—April 30. The society met and dined at the Boston City Club. In the absence of President Wardner, the chair was occupied by Vice-President Davis. Other members present were Messrs. Gifford, Stafford, Prior, Blaney, Wheeler, Barney, Hamilton, F. O. Brown and Pond. Present as guests were Messrs. Henry Schuhmacher, Howard Corning, curator of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., and Hayward S. Houghton, of Arlington, Mass.

A favorable report having been received from the committee on elections, Henry Schuhmacher, of 11 South Fairview St., Roslindale, Mass., was elected to membership.

Mr. Corning invited the society to visit the Essex Institute in Salem some time next fall, promising a cordial reception and an opportunity to inspect the institute's considerable collection of United States and Chinese coins.

Mr. Schuhmacher spoke at length of a proposed hobby show to be held next December in Horticultural Hall and which was to be under his general management. The members present expressed their interest in the proposed show and their hope that it would be a success, and by a vote of the society the secretary was authorized to write Mr. Schuhmacher expressing the society's approval in principle of this proposed show.

Morgan H. Stafford then took the floor and read a very interesting paper on "Colonial and Continental Paper Money." Beginning with a brief description of Colonial conditions at the close of the seventeenth century and the chronic scarcity of "hard" money, Mr. Stafford outlined the causes which brought into being the early Colonial issues, starting with the first small issue in 1690 of Massachusetts notes, which now are so extremely rare. Specimens of almost all important issues were shown, a few only of the rarest pieces being illustrated by photographs or engravings.

As a historical background to the Continental paper, Mr. Stafford showed why it was issued, its initial but short-lived popularity and the subsequent inevitable depreciation which set in all too soon. He told of the desperate efforts of Congress and the individual States to maintain paper at a parity with coin, the legislation enacted and the threats of punishment for not accepting it at face value, the wholesale counterfeiting of this paper by the British, the ensuing great rise in prices, the endeavors to bolster the situation up by lotteries and the general distress that spread throughout the Colonies as the result of Congress's failure with paper money as a circulating medium.

Mr. Stafford showed some 300 specimens, selected from his large collection of early American paper money. Among the scarcer pieces were: Originals of the Continental notes dated Philadelphia, May 20, 1777, and Yorktown, April 11, 1778, together with contemporary British counterfeits of these issues; "Sword-in-hand," "Codfish" and "Rising Sun" notes of Massachusetts; early pieces of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, dated April 18, 1786; six rare bills of Virginia, July 17,

1775, for 20 shillings, and one, two, three, eight and twenty pounds, and two other rare Virginian notes, one dated Oct. 5th, 1778, for \$100, and the other dated May 3, 1779, for \$50.

Those present expressed their thanks to Mr. Stafford for his paper and the unusually interesting exhibit.

NEW COINS OBTAINABLE FROM THE UNITED STATES MINTS.

Applications for any of the available coins should be forwarded direct to the Treasurer of the United States. They should state the purpose for which the coins are desired, and they should be accompanied by a remittance for the face value of the coins and an amount sufficient to cover the mail charges by first-class mail, either registered or unregistered at the applicant's risk, as requested. Remittances may be made in cash, by postal money order or by check.

COMMEMORATIVE COINS are not obtainable from any of the Treasury offices. They are sold by the organizations interested in the issues.

PROOF COINS are not available. The manufacturing thereof was discontinued many years ago.

Complete List of Uncirculated Coins Furnished for Special Purposes, May 1, 1934.

PHILADELPHIA COINAGE.

1921 Peace Dollars.	1930 Quarters.
1924 Peace Dollars.	1931 Dimes, Cents.
1925 Peace Dollars.	1932 Quarters, Cents.
1926 Peace Dollars.	1933 Cents.
1927 Peace Dollars.	1934 Cents.
1928 Peace Dollars.	

SAN FRANCISCO COINAGE.

1921 Morgan Dollars.	1928 Peace Dollars.
1922 Peace Dollars.	1929 Half Dollars.
1923 Peace Dollars.	1930 Quarters.
1924 Peace Dollars.	1931 Dimes, Nickels, Cents.
1925 Peace Dollars.	1932 Quarters.
1926 Peace Dollars.	1933 Half Dollars.
1927 Peace Dollars.	

DENVER COINAGE.

1921 Morgan Dollars.	1929 Half Dollars.
1922 Peace Dollars.	1931 Dimes, Cents.
1926 Peace Dollars.	1932 Quarters, Cents.
1927 Peace Dollars.	1933 Cents.

DIE BREAK ON SILVER DOLLAR.

Some time ago I received some silver at a bank here, for which I had exchanged bills, and among them I found a silver dollar of 1900, in very good condition, with a die break on the reverse. It connects "TED" in "United" with the left wing of the eagle, and going to the first "S" and "T" in "States." I would like to know if you or any other member of the A. N. A. have found any silver dollars of this date with this die break. Not that I want to buy any, but I bring this topic up simply as a matter of interest. This dollar was minted at New Orleans.

JOSEPH EVERETT WARD.

819 S. Tenth St., Omaha, Neb.

The Finland Bank has decided to strike new bronze coins in denominations of 20 marks to the value of 3,000,000 marks; 10 marks, to the amount of 3,000,000 marks, and 5 marks, to the amount of 2,000,000 marks. —Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.



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Frankfort Bank, Kentucky

Barter was the first method used in securing the necessities of the pioneer population, followed by the coonskin or beaver, tobacco and other non-perishable articles as the unit of value by popular consent and practice. Later tobacco and other articles were deposited in merchants' warehouses, for which receipts were given, and were assignable so that they passed as money in the community. The Spanish milled dollars, together with the smaller French and English coins circulated for change purposes.

The Kentucky Insurance Company was incorporated Dec. 6th, 1802, with banking privileges, and was the first bank of issue established in Kentucky.

THE FRANKFORT BANK was chartered Jan. 26th, 1818. It was one of the forty independent Banks that was chartered by the 1817-18 Legislature, with a combined capital of \$10,000,000, with power to issue their payable-on-demand Notes over and above specie in the vaults, to amount equal to three times their capital stock, less their indebtedness, also were permitted to redeem their notes in Bank of Kentucky paper. The Frankfort Bank Charter was repealed in 1822.

The Notes were printed and engraved by Tanner, Kearny & Tiebout on Silk Fibre Paper. Denominations: \$1.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00.

FRANKFORT BANK NOTES (Unsigned)

\$1.00—Center, Agricultural implements	10c.
\$3.00—Center: Ceres	10c.
\$5.00—Center: Shepherdess and sheep	10c.
\$10.00—Center: Ceres seated on plow	10c.

\$1, A, B; \$3, A, B; \$5, A, B, C, and \$10.

The Set of Eight Frankfort Bank Notes 75c.

Ten Different Old State Bank Notes \$1.00

Twenty Diff. Var. of Civil War Period Tokens.... \$1.00

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1767	Fine 10 Marks Fredric the Great	6.00
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1856	Unc. 10 Francs, Napoleon III	3.50
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1838 C	1847	1854 O	1868 S	1891
1839	1847 O	1855	1869 S	1892
1839 C	1847 C	1855 C	1870 S	1893
1839 D	1847 D	1856	1871 S	1894
1838 O	1848 D	1856 O	1872 S	1896
1840 D	1848 C	1856 C	1873	1897
1840 O	1849	1857	1873 S	1898
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